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50 Belts. 48 Hat Pins.  
60 Brooches. 36 Scarf Pins.

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Makes the Best

## FLOUR

The Highest Awards

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You must have a good cause for a kick if you are not dealing with us and taking advantage of our prices.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR . . . \$1.10 sack.  
THREE STAR FLOUR . . . \$1.10 sack.  
PLAQUE BARLEY . . . 4 lbs. for 25c.  
QUAKER OATS . . . 2 pkgs. 25c.  
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER . . . 50c. box

Leave your orders for Preserving Peaches.

Dixie H. Ross & Co.

## J. PIERCY & CO.,

## WHOLESALE DRYGOODS

AND CLOTHING MANUFACTURER.

Maker of The Celebrated "IRONCLAD" Overalls

Victoria, B. C.

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Double Trading Stamps

For balance of July.

ALL PRICES REDUCED

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## Marble Bay Lime.

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

The strongest and best lime on the market. Walls built with "Marble Bay Lime" will last twice as long as those made with inferior lime.

EVERY BARREL IS GUARANTEED. EVERY BARREL BEARS OUR TRADE MARK (Marble Bay Lime). FIVE BARRELS OF "MARBLE BAY" BRAND will go further than six of any other lime on the market. OUR "PLASTERERS' BRAND" IS A SPECIALTY SELECTED LIME FOR PLASTERERS' USE—THERE IS NONE SO GOOD. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. Kept in stock in Victoria by KINGHAM & CO.

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## ROBERT WARD & CO., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

## Houde's STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes

Manufactured by

B. HOUE & CO.

QUEBEC

ARE BETTER THAN  
THE BEST.

## NO HOLIDAY IS A SUCCESS UNLESS THE CAMP TABLE IS WELL SUPPLIED

We have every Requisite and all the Delicacies for the Camp  
Amongst the New Goods Just Received, We have

Cross & Blackwell's Strasburg Meats; Potted Ham and Chicken;  
Potted Lobster; Bloater and Anchovy Paste, in porcelain  
Jars; Cervelat Sausage; Imported Swiss Cheese, Etc.

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Costly Furniture

Piano, Silverware, Cutlery, Oil

Paintings and Pictures.

Upright Piano, by Nugent & Co., New York (a very fine tuned instrument), Rattan Arm Chairs, Rattan Settee, Rattan Table, very fine Walnut Centre Table, Oak Centre Table, Mahogany Book Case, Large Mantel Mirrors and Hall Stand, Oak Chest, Piano Lamp, Hanging Lamps, Lamp Chandelier, Oak Sideboard, Massive Oak Dining Table, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Rocker (leather seat), Mahogany Loo Table, Single Lounges, Oak and Ash Bedroom Suite, Walnut Bedsteads, Woven Wire Box and Top Mattresses, very good Dinner Service, Glassware, Crockery, Carpet Sweeper, Brussels Carpets, Curtains, Blinds, Curtains, Poles, Garden Tools, Meat Safe, Large Glass Windows, Large Pully Blocks, Shot Guns, Capital Steel Range (with hot water connections), Cooking Utensils, Air-Tight Heaters, Clothes Wringers, OVEN, DOZEN CHICKENS, etc., 40 gal. Copper Upright Boiler, Fenders, Fire Irons.  
WM. T. HARDACKER, The Auctioneer.  
Tel. 603.

## New Island POTATOES At \$1.25 per 100. SYLVESTER FEED CO., Ltd. Free Delivery City Market

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The Handsome Residence

of Dr. A. C. West,

on Carr street and Dallas road; two or three or more lots, with fine lawn, shrubbery, trees and garden grounds. An ideal place, at a special bargain. Inquire at residence or Adelphi Block, corner Government and Yates streets. 119

## Dr. S. M. Hartman DENTIST.

Inventor of an apparatus for Cleft Palate and Improved Dental Plate; none but first-class operations performed.  
Office: 115 Government Street.

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JACKS, BAGGAGE WAGONS, TRUCKS  
AND Busses SUITED AT ANY  
HOUR OF THE DAY OR  
NIGHT.  
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J. F. FOULKES & CO.  
STOCK BROKERS.  
Tel. 697. 35 FORT STREET.

## Started For Pekin

Li Hung Chang Asserts Members  
of Legations Have Al-  
ready Left.

He Is Angry at the Skepticism  
of Consuls of the  
Powers.

An Italian Priest Tells of Mas-  
sacres of Six Hundred  
Converts.

London, July 26.—The Shanghai cor-  
respondent of the Daily Telegraph, tele-  
graphing yesterday, says:

"Li Hung Chang now states that some members of the legations have already left Pekin and may be expected shortly. He is becoming angry at the skepticism of the consuls. The impression is gaining ground that the ministers of the powers to whom China has applied for mediation may be still alive. The representatives of France, Japan, Russia and the United States have visited Li Hung Chang, but the others still keep aloof. The Americans are indignant over the fact that United States Consul Goodnow has entered into relations with Earl Li, but Mr. Goodnow defends his action on the ground that he is following the instructions of his government."

The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Express wires as follows under today's date: "An Italian priest has just arrived here from Hen Sing Fu, Southern Hunan, where the Italian bishop and three priests have been massacred after revolting torture. This took place on July 4. Six hundred converts were massacred, after the women had been subjected to hideous brutality. Six other priests fled to the hills, where they were probably killed. The priest who escaped made a perilous journey. He hid in a coffin on board a river boat for 17 days."

Berlin, July 26.—The German foreign office, which has received no additional news from China to-day, points out that the conditions for mediation demanded by President McKinley, published in Berlin this morning, place the United States in substantially the same position as Germany and France. Nevertheless the German press continues to assert that the Washington government is trying to part company with the powers. The Preussische Zeitung remarks: "All the powers, with one exception, refuse to be deceived longer by Chinese double-dealing. That exception is the United States, which has recently abandoned the concert of the powers."

Another circumstance which has made a bad impression here is the refusal of the British and United States admirals to vote to give Russia control over the railway to Tientsin. The Berliner Tageblatt says that such refusal is a proof of discussion among the powers, and can only encourage the Chinese. The Kruze Zeitung, which repeats its pessimistic views concerning the harmonious action of the powers, asserts that the present difficulties in the way of united advance upon Pekin are even greater than the military difficulties. The Vorwaerts contrasts President McKinley's answer to the Chinese note with Count von Buelow's, praising McKinley's as a masterpiece, and saying: "The United States President plays upon China's sympathy, without in the slightest degree committing himself. While he states certain conditions clearly and energetically, he avoids every threat and rude railing of the sabre. McKinley is really a man of fine parts."

Count von Buelow, before going to Bremerhaven had an interview with the Russian ambassador, and subsequently with the United States. On the following day, Tuesday, he conferred with the ambassadors of Austria-Hungary, Italy, France and Great Britain. It is understood that the Chinese situation was discussed.

The National Zeitung argues strongly against the assumption that the prohibition of the exportation of arms to China would leave China without arms. Washington, July 26.—The navy department has just made public the following additional chapter in Admiral Kemp's report: "United States Flagship Newark, Taku, China, June 20.—Sir: Referring to my recent action in declining to take part in the seizure of the Taku forts and in afterwards making common cause with the foreign forces in protection of foreign life and property, I would respectfully state that the Chinese government is now paralyzed, and the secret edicts show that it is in sympathy with the Boxers."

The fact that under the existing circumstances the troops at the forts were given much extra drill, torpedoes were provided, and it is claimed, planted on the entrance of the Pei Ho river, was considered menacing, and by other senior naval officers sufficient cause to justify them in demanding the temporary occupation of the forts. This culminated in the bombardment of the forts by other foreign gunboats on the morning of the 17th June, which has been described. In this bombardment the Monowee was fired upon and struck without previous warning."

"Third, it is now necessary to join with the other foreign powers for common defence and preservation of foreign life and the honor of our country."

"Fourth, I refused to join in taking

possession of the Imperial Chinese railway station, and also declined to join in the demand for temporary occupation of the Taku forts, for I thought it against the policy and wishes of our government to be entangled with other foreign powers in such a step, and also because it endangered the lives of people in the interior in advance of absolute necessity, for up to early morning on June 17 the Chinese government had not committed, so far as I am aware, any act of open hostilities toward the foreign armed forces.

"Fifth, in opening fire without warning, an act of war was committed, when many shots were fired at the place where the Monowee was moored, about 3,000 yards from the forts. These firing must have known of her presence there, as she had been moored in that position a number of days.

"Under these circumstances, I regarded the situation as one for the protection of the national honor and the preservation of our people, and have acted accordingly."

Yokohama, July 26.—According to Seoul reports the Korean government has protested against the presence of the Russian refugees at Wiju, but after an audience the Russian government agreed to remove them to Port Arthur without delay.

Tokio, July 24.—A message which arrived from Shanghai yesterday makes the following assertion: "Yuan Shi Kai, governor of Shan Tung, received a letter from Pekin, dated July 18, declaring that a legation courier was captured by the Chinese on July 13, and that thereupon Gen. Hsiao Li petitioned the throne to employ the courier as a messenger to communicate with the ministers. This was carried out, and a reply was received that the ministers were well and were unanimous in favoring the restoration of peace."

"An official of the Tsung li Yamen afterwards visited the legations and interviewed a minister, and it was subsequently decided to petition the Emperor to supply the legations with food and to send them to Tien Tsin. Young Lu is said to have great difficulty in intervening between the foreign soldiers guarding the south Goka bridge and the Tongo troops on the north side. Fighting has now ceased, however."

## The Salmon Running Well

The Fishermen Are Making Good  
Catches on the Fraser  
River.

Canneries In Full Blast—Indians  
Preparing to Leave for  
Home.

Vancouver, July 26.—The fish have begun to run freely in the Fraser. The top-line boats took in 150, the average being between 50 and 100. All the Japanese are out, and several former white strikers have given in. The Indians are preparing to leave for their homes.

The fishermen are all doing well and the canneries are running full blast, all the fish being divided into three classes. Mr. Yowell, inspector of Indian affairs, came over from Victoria to-day and proceeded immediately to Steveston to hold a conference with the Indians in an effort to persuade them to fish at canneries' prices. Mr. Yowell, after having believed these prices were very fair.

The canners believe that the strike is over, and those that are not fishing now will take their nets off the racks as soon as the big run, which has already started, comes down the river. The traps, comes down the river. The Indians sent Labor Commissioner Brenner on many fruitless errands to the canners since Tuesday last, seeking a compromise. In fact the strikers are willing to accept all the terms of the canners. Burns and MacLain are only striving to keep up the courage of the strikers, MacLain informing them at a meeting held yesterday afternoon that the Nanaimo coal miners were to be assessed 50 cents each to provide food for them, and all would be well, to the Indians he said would speak on the street corners every night and take up a collection for them. He told them that if the soldiers had come to Steveston the day time many of them would be at the bottom of the river. He called the soldiers cowards, and said they had signed to the States in numbers to avoid service. He had heard while in Nanaimo that the strikers had surrounded the militia and he hurried home to help the strikers. MacLain called upon the strikers to parade their strength, but he has not yet left the meeting and refused to march.

The last appeal made by the strikers to the canners was in effect that they recognize the union and all else would be forgotten. Mr. Brenner refers to the strikers' delegates as "my committee," and latterly the canners have been treating with him as a representative of the strikers.

Last night an official statement was given out by the executive of the combining effect that the price of salmon had been fixed after careful deliberation at 20 cents for the first 600 fish, and for 15 cents for all over that number.

Several of the canners stated this morning that the union would not be recognized, but that the fishermen should be content in getting a contract from the canners regarding the price of fish. Recognizing the union sounded simple enough, but in the first place it would involve the recognition of the Social agitators who led them. In the second place, according to the way union rules were applied in other labor, the canners would be compelled to employ union men only, and as there were only some 600 fishermen that belong to the union they would find themselves in a bad fix; and if all fishermen on the river joined the union, they would still be in a most helpless condition, for if a fisherman was discharged for cause, the union would say reinstate that man at once or be fired up.

In spite of the attempt of the strikers to win back the Japs, every day there are more fishermen on the river, and with the exception of Steveston town the strike is practically over.

## Miners And Gold

Arrive by the Cottage City—  
New Finds on Stewart  
River.

A Stampede From Juneau to  
the Glacier Bay Dis-  
trict.

Cost of Taking Out Gold Very  
Heavy—Quartz Dis-  
coveries.

Steamer Cottage City, which arrived at noon yesterday from Alaskan ports, brought a large number of passengers. There were over two hundred. A number of these were miners, many bringing fair sized sacks from the Klondike mines. The majority, though, were excursionists and residents of the Northern towns. The Klondikers brought out gold estimated in value at \$150,000. Perhaps the richest of the group was H. Knabel, who has interests on many of the Klondike creeks, and who came out with considerable gold to buy machinery for some of his properties. He was said by his fellow passengers to have about \$30,000. He would not say himself how much he had, but offered the information that he had plenty. A. Reid and W. Laing were other rich miners. They are interested in No. 8 above on Sulphur, and had two large sacks of gold from there. A Chicago doctor was also reported to have \$20,000. Messrs. Reid and Laing had two interesting specimens of the prehistoric mammal life of the Yukon. The former had a large tooth, weighing over ten pounds, which he had taken from his claim, and his partner had a small tooth, which he said was evidently that of a baby mammoth. It, though, was a grinder, about six inches in length. Mr. Reid was offered a hundred dollars for the tooth by some of the excursionists.

Among the passengers who debarked here were Mrs. A. E. Smith and Miss Lillian R. Smith, wife and daughter of the United States Consul in this city, who made the round trip, and Messrs. Steve O'Brien and W. R. Jackson, who returned from Dawson, White Horse, where they have been erecting theatres. News was given by Mr. Knabel of a rich placer strike at the head of the Stewart river. Among other Dawson miners he had sent men in there, and had found rich veins. On the 11th, one of them had found a vein that a find had been made—the miner thought it was perhaps the mother lode which fed the creeks of the Klondike with their treasure—on the right bank of the Stewart, near the head.

From Juneau comes news that the whole city and Douglas Island is in the throes of a great mining excitement over the finds made in the Glacier Bay district. String after string of boats hurried from Juneau to the scene of the strike. Pursuer Curtis says when the Cottage City was there over five hundred men had gathered on the island, to be put on between Juneau and the bay, which is the head of navigation for the Glacier district. A tent was also being put up.

The district where the new strike has been made is on a direct line between Sheep Creek and Glacier Bay. The gold already taken out by the miners who have located there is very bright, and seems much richer than that taken from the Porcupine district.

The Dawson News of July 13 comments on the mining situation in the Klondike as follows: "The fact is becoming more apparent with the results of every clean-up on the various creeks of this district that while the output in the aggregate was larger than last year's by nearly 75 per cent., the actual cost of production was so much greater that very few mine owners find balance on the credit side of their ledgers, and a very large majority of them find themselves utterly ruined, with hundreds of workmen whose daily wages remain unpaid as the result of their winter's toil. The cause of it lies in the bad laws, excessive taxation and the chaotic mining system that has so long prevailed, affording protection to no one and permitting of the rankest kind of wild cat speculations with prospective mines at the expense largely of the poor working man. The remedy for the latter lies in a thorough protection to the workers and a system of mining law through a mechanics' lien law that will make not only the dumps, but the mine itself responsible for the wages. The percentages on which laymen took claims all of last winter were entirely too small to warrant any possible profit except on claims that turned out exceptionally rich. Steam thraws have not proved the bonanza they were expected to be, and more men have been swamped by them this last winter by reason of the heavy cost of running them than can now be figured up.

Existing conditions are such that in order to make mining profitable a great district a number of important changes will have to be made. First, the royalty must be abolished or materially reduced; titles to claims must be given; miners' licenses must be abolished or brought down to a nominal, insignificant head tax for every year, or the country will have to be thrown open to relocation before anything like a population can be expected.

Miners from Dominion Creek say that from its head to lower discovery it has been worked extensively this season, but creek claims and hillsides, and has produced more gold than the average creeks. Below lower discovery it is quite a busy creek, with the exception of a few creek claims. The work is confined to the hillsides on the left limit, which are turning out good. Wherever they have water enough they are sluicing on the hillsides and many have to carry the water to rock with. They claim the ground is rich enough to justify them in doing so. This continues down into the 200's. On what is known as the May-Doherty concession, starting from 133 to

(Continued on Second Page.)



**A Boon to Stout Persons**  
**Amiral Soap.**  
Reduces Corpulency By External Local Application.  
**GEO. MORISON & CO., - 55 Gov't St.**

**Li Hung Chang**  
**At Shanghai**  
He Has Taken Up His Abode at the Arsenal There For the Present.

**The Canadian Missionaries Had Rough Experiences at the Hands of the Mob.**

London, July 26.—Telegrams from Shanghai report that Li Hung Chang has taken up his abode at the arsenal as a measure of precaution. It is not stated whether he feared attack by Chinese or attempts of the powers to curtail his liberties. Apparently the foreign consuls at Shanghai have informed the viceroy that unless he should obtain definite despatches from Peking in five days, they would conclude the ministers had been murdered and act accordingly.

Reports are current that a number of missionaries, either American or English, have been murdered at Shan Si. One of the despatches from Shanghai published here to-day says: "Canadian missionaries who escaped from Hottan had a terrible experience en route here. The natives everywhere were hostile. The rabble attacked the refugees, beat them and tore the clothes from their backs. The ladies suffered cruel indignities. "Canton remains quiet. The natives, however, are beginning to fear the reinforcements arriving at Hongkong, intend to attack the Bogue forts and occupy the city. The military mandarin has asked the colonial secretary at Hongkong for assurances that Great Britain does not intend to take Canton."

A despatch received here to-day from Yokohama states that the Japanese division will all be landed at Taku by July 31, and will reach Tien Tsin on August 2. The legislature of New South Wales has resolved to despatch a military contingent to join the Imperial troops.

In connection with the scare created by the immense quantities of steam coal leaving Great Britain for France, admittedly for the use of the French navy, Mr. A. J. Balfour, first lord of the treasury, significantly pointed out in the house to-day that the bill before parliament to prohibit the exportation of war munitions, applied to coal as well as to other military stores.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 25, says: "Rioting has broken out at Ai Yuen Pu, the capital of the province of Shan Si. There are no deaths. Rioting has also occurred at Hwai Luh, south of Chi Li. All the missions have been destroyed, our friends safely escaped to the country, but are still in danger."

A despatch from St. Petersburg, dated July 24, Gen. Gacharoff reports he has been ordered to leave the city and to go to the front. The despatch says it is believed the Russian railway guard of 200 at Chabin and Lelin, has been annihilated by the hordes of Chinese said to be in the vicinity.

St. Petersburg, July 26.—The Russian agent at Hankow telegraphs under the date of July 22 as follows: "Foreigners are in a constant state of panic owing to the hostility of the natives, who are affected by the events in the northern provinces. The American and British consuls have recommended their respective people to send their families to Shanghai."

Gen. Grodekoff, in a despatch dated at Chabarovsk, Tuesday, July 24, states that Chinese troops are raiding and looting in the Yalu valley. Another steamer with Russian troops on board was bombarded by the Chinese from the river bank on July 24. Securing reinforcements, the Russian commander returned to the scene and attacked the Chinese posts in the face of a severe fire. Three magazines were set on fire and exploded. The Chinese lost 300 killed, while the Russians lost only seven.

**HEAVILY ENGAGED.**

Boers Fighting Well South of Bethlehem.

London, July 26.—Lord Roberts reports to the war office to-day that Gen. Archibald Hunter's command was heavily engaged on July 24 and 25 in the hills south of Bethlehem. The Boers compelled the British to retire from their position, with about 50 casualties.

At last accounts, Gen. Hunter had worked around the Boers' position, while Gen. Hector Macdonald and Gen. Bruce Hamilton were in front.

Under date of Balmoral, July 25, Lord Roberts telegraphs as follows: "We marched here yesterday without seeing the enemy."

"The Boers on July 24 engaged French and Hutton six miles south of Balmoral. While Alderson's mounted infantry attacked the Boers' right, French made a turning movement around their left. Seeing their retreat threatened, the Boers broke and fled. French and Hutton followed and proposed to cross Oliphant's river to-day at Nauwpoort."

"Casualties were one injured."

Toronto, July 26.—The Globe this morning publishes a cablegram from

London containing a letter from Lord Strathcona and one signed by 26 Canadians invalided to London hospitals, which were sent to the editor of the London Daily Telegraph, protesting against an article in the paper sent out by the Associated Press that Canadians were wandering around London, homeless and penniless. The writers state that there may have been five or six Canadians who spent their war office allowance and in consequence been without money, but none have had any reason to be rendered homeless, and that every provision has been made to make their lives happy while in London.

**FORBIDS EXPORTATION.**  
Bill to Prevent China Getting War Supplies Passes Third Reading.

London, July 26.—In the House of Lords to-day the bill prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions of war passed its third reading.

**ISTHMIAN REBELLION.**  
Revolutionists Lost Five Hundred Men at Panama.

Colon, July 26.—A special train left here at 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon with reinforcements under Gen. Zerrano. This addition to the government forces promises hopeful results after the evil war. An amphibious corps from the British cruiser Leander is assisting in the care of the wounded in Tuesday's battle. The killed and wounded number over 500. The rebel losses were heavy. The hospitals are full, and some of the wounded are being brought to Colon.

**The Wheelmen**  
**Are Organizing**

**They Want to Be Taxed to Help Improve the City.**

**British Columbia Rifle Association Meet—Baseball and Cricket Events.**

Last evening quite a large number of Victoria's citizens and tradesmen met together in the Forrester's hall, Government street. The object of the meeting was the starting of wheelmen's club and incidentally to see that the interests of those using wheels were protected. Petitions were put into circulation, asking that the fees collected from a bicycle tax be expended on the improvement of the streets and in the removing of the many dangers besetting bicyclists. Mr. Herbert Cuthbert was voted to the chair. Mr. Percy Richardson was appointed secretary. The chairman pointed out that the fact of having fair paths was a great inducement for visitors to come to Victoria, and that it was also to this city's interests that this should be done. It was decided that the club should be named the Capital City Cycling Club, and the following gentlemen were appointed officers: Hon. President, Lieut. Col. Hon. E. C. Prior, M. P.; president, J. A. Cuthbert, vice-presidents, H. D. Helmecken, J. A. Furler, P. C. McGreggor, chairman, W. H. Price; secretary-treasurer, Percy Richardson; captain, J. H. B. Rickaby; lieutenants, Mr. Bannister, R. E. Tait; bugler, Mr. Simpson, R. E. committee, Beaumont, C. Rogers, Mr. Nicholson, A. J. Dillan, W. C. Winsby, A. W. Currie and P. Redding. A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and a hearty invitation is extended to all those riding wheels to be present at the next at 8:30. A deputation was appointed to wait on His Worship the Mayor on Monday next to make known the wishes of the wheelmen in regard to some changes in the by-law.

**THE RIFLE.**  
Prize Meeting.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the British Columbia Rifle Association will be held at Central park range, Vancouver, commencing on Thursday next and lasting for three days. Entries must be sent to Capt. J. Duff Stuart, Vancouver, by Tuesday, entries received later being increased 20 per cent. The association has received a donation of \$50 from Lieutenant-Governor Joly, \$250 from Mr. S. M. Robins, \$80 from the Vancouver bankers and the Dorothy medal from Mr. H. Dallas Helmecken, M. P.

**Good Scores.**  
Several of Victoria's riflemen were practicing at the Clay Point range yesterday, and in spite of a strong wind some good scores were made, among the best being G. M. Sgt. W. P. Winsby, 94; Co. Sgt.-Maj. E. McQuiggin, 95.

**CRICKET.**  
Victoria vs. Barracks.

The following team will play the Barracks at Work Point to-morrow: E. A. Ward, P. M. Rogers, B. Lobb, E. Crawley, P. W. Fowkes, H. Gillespie (captain), C. Pooley, H. Pooley, A. Gillespie, B. Prior and E. W. Hilton. Players are requested to take the 2 p. m. car from Campdell's corner.

**Soldiers Win.**

At the Canteen grounds yesterday a team from the R. G. A. defeated the Virago team

**AT ALL BARS AND RESTAURANTS**

by a score of 120 to 83. The scores follow:

M. M. S. VIRAGO.	
James, for before-wicket, b Foster.....	0
Stoker Smith, b Irish.....	0
Stoker Goode, c and b Foster.....	1
Stoker Merrett, c and b Foster.....	1
Mr. Tasson, run out.....	2
Mr. Skinner, c and b Irish.....	0
Mr. Roy, b Foster.....	0
Stoker Chamber, b Irish.....	5
Stoker Baker, b Foster.....	9
Jay, not out.....	5
Extras.....	11
Total.....	120
R. G. A.	
Gr. Doyle, b Smith.....	25
Gr. Young, b Smith.....	25
Gr. Campbell, b Smith.....	25
Gr. Ridge, b Goode.....	5
Gr. Haggis, a Rice.....	5
Gr. Irish, b Rice.....	25
Sgt. Foster, b Goode.....	5
Gr. Foden, b Goode.....	5
Gr. Hall, b Goode.....	5
Gr. Brown, not out.....	5
Extras.....	5
Total.....	120

**THE OAR.**  
Championship Race.

An effort is being made by the management of the Strathcona hotel to have Johnsson and Hackett row their race for the Pacific coast championship and a purse of \$1,500 on Shawanigan Lake on September 1. Vancouver and Seattle are also after the event, but so far Shawanigan is favored. The lake is certainly the best place for the race. There are no tides or wind to contend against, it is easy of access and thousands of people could see the race without any inconvenience.

**BASEBALL.**  
Final Practice.

The Victorias and Amities had their final practice last evening and the teams are now ready for to-morrow's struggle on the diamond. There is possibly more interest attaching to this game than any other ever played in Victoria, for the Amities will do their level best to wipe out the debt of \$1,500 which the Victorias are equally determined to administer a drubbing to their local rivals, Leifstey, upon whom so much depends, is in the pink of condition. His speed is cyclonic and his shoots of the most puzzling nature. He is also in fine shape and will make the Amity batsmen do a little guessing if they are really anxious to locate the sphere. The chances of the Amities are certainly improved, for the players have been putting in faithful work and their final game is on a par with that of the younger team. With the Amities even more much will doubtless depend upon the element of luck.

**Caught on the Fly.**

Senator Templeman and Lieut. Col. Prior have accepted invitations to be present at Saturday's big game. Invitations have also been extended to Admiral Kautz and wife, Flt. Lieutenant Garret and Abraham Smith, U. S. consul.

Prof. "Bolt" Foster is putting the grounds into the shape of a bicycle track and a number of racks for their wheels, thanks to the foresight of their "old college chum" Tuip. An interesting discussion took place yesterday on the average chance of a base-runner making second. One enthusiast held that theoretically it was impossible to get from first to second. He reasoned that the pitcher would take one second for delivery, another second for the ball to reach the catcher and at least a second and a half or two seconds for the ball to travel from the catcher to second. The runner therefore has but three and a half or four seconds to make ninety feet. Of course, the great trouble is in getting away from first, for often the ball is nearly in the catcher's hands before the runner can get a start.

Prof. Foster is seriously thinking of challenging the Vancouver local lights to an argument on the diamond. In the event of a game they will have S. D. Schultz and Alexis Martin as their battery. Alexis Martin was out practicing with the Amities last evening. He made a fine impression with his strong throwing arm and around field play. The lawyers think they can put a strong nine in the field. Judge Lampman announces his intention of getting into trim and he certainly must be serious, for he went to Barnsley's yesterday afternoon and was engaged for a party of trying on suits and sizing up Al. Reck's latest hats. Nothing but putting the ball out of the lot will satisfy him. Barrister G. E. Powell, centre fielder and captain of the Petrolins, now disbanded, is also casting sly glances at his old favorite, the diamond. Memories of his old days are being revived by the strong for him, with the result that he may soon be in line. The Vancouver local will be formidable, with men like Harry Senkler and Tiffin to begin with.

H. Hedley Chapman, honorary president of the Victoria club, has engaged a team with a complete baseball outfit, including home plate, bases, catching gloves, breast protector and mask. The gift of Mr. Chapman is highly prized by the members of his club. Mr. Chapman is an enthusiastic admirer of the game and ever ready to make anything in the way of healthy athletics.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small, very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

Sudden Death.—A. Macgregor, of the firm of Macgregor & Son, hardware merchants, Johnson street, died very suddenly yesterday afternoon of heart disease. He was a native of Lanark, Ont., and 65 years of age. A wife, two daughters and three sons, the eldest of whom is a medical student at the University of Toronto, survived him. Deceased had been a resident of Victoria for about ten years, coming here from Winnipeg.

**COST OF THE INDIAN FAMINE**

**Thirteen Million Pounds Spent in Relief During Past Two Years.**

London, July 26.—In introducing the Indian budget in the House of Commons to-day, the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, commended the patience, resignation, courage and abstinence from crime with which 52,000,000 of people in the stricken area have faced famine. The latest reports from India, he said, were anything but satisfactory. On the other hand, there were certain compensating advantages in the shape in which the revenue year closed. There was, he said, a substantial credit balance of £2,500,000, but the famine expenditure and remission of taxation would turn this into a deficit of £826,000. The government proposed to apply the unexpended balance of £3,000,000 to the former loan towards relief; this would, he hoped, meet all demands. If the resources of India did not suffice to save the lives of the famine stricken, then an appeal would be made to the Imperial exchequer. In the last two years, Lord Hamilton said, £13,000,000 had been expended in famine relief.

**Hickman-Tye Hardware Co.**  
Importers of  
**IRON-STEEL HARDWARE-PIPE FITTINGS**  
CUTLERY, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS AND RUBBER GOODS.  
**MINING AND MILLING SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY.**  
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C., Telephone 59  
P. O. DRAWER 613.

**RATIFIED.**  
Bank of B. C. Shareholders Agree to Amalgamation with Bank of Commerce.

Toronto, July 26.—The management of the Canadian Bank of Commerce has received a cable announcing the ratification of amalgamation with the Bank of British Columbia by the shareholders of the latter yesterday. Mr. Ward, general superintendent of the Bank of British Columbia, will be in Canada in August to carry out the arrangements.

**PERSONAL.**

John Houston, M. P., mayor of Nelson, and Mrs. Houston are guests at the Hotel. Rhea, the palmist, who for some time has been located at Vancouver, is a guest at the Victoria. George Holford, of Rossland, is a guest at the Victoria. Mrs. A. V. Switzer, of Vancouver, is at the Victoria. R. W. Dunsmlir returned last evening from Vancouver. W. C. Nichol, editor of the Vancouver Province, is in the city. C. A. Hord returned from the Mainland last evening.

**Miners And Gold**  
(Continued from First Page.)

143, one continuous mile of hillside, which has already demonstrated its value, they have secured a charter to a creek, with abundance of water for ground sluicing. Bedrock is four to six feet.

The miners report that Swiftwater Bill is again on top. It was reported several times that he was very much down financially, but a short time ago he and three partners sold some mining concessions on Quartz creek for \$800,000. Good reports still reach Dawson from the Indian river quartz finds, and another big quartz find and consequent stampede is reported by the present arrivals. The new found district lies between Sulphur and Caribon creeks, near the headwaters of those streams. It is believed to be more valuable than the Indian river conglomerate. Assays from specimens brought to Dawson are said to have given \$200 to the ton. There are two ledges, both of which are said to be rich. The ore is fine milling.

Good reports continue to come from the Tanana. A late arrival says that all the way from \$50 to \$150 per day is being earned by the claim owners on Fair creek in that district. There were 150 miners at the new diggings on June 27. The mining district is 125 miles from Circle City, and the trail is said to be bad, but pack horses are able to get there with loads. There was a shooting affair there on June 5. Dr. Watt, of the Episcopal hospital, took a shot at Mr. Brennis, a jeweller, and the latter returned the shot. Neither was injured, though.

Some miners from Wrangle report that a quartz find has been made by a number of canny men employed at Klavack Alaska. The ore is said to average \$180 to the ton. They say that nothing has been heard of Dr. Hickman, of Tacoma, who was lost on Dahl Island, although Indians stimulated by the large reward offered for his recovery dead or alive have been making a systematic search.

The Cottage City left for the Sound at 2 p.m.

**A BOOM**  
—IN—  
**Mining Stocks**  
**IS COMING**

For all information and quotations, call at our office.

**BUY WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.**  
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.  
Mining Brokers, 15 Trench Ave.

**AUCTION**  
OF DESIRABLE FURNITURE  
Monday, July 30, at 2 p. m.

Particulars later.  
THE CUTHBERT-BROWNE CO., LTD.  
Leading Auctioneers.

**WE BUY**  
or advance money on all classes of personal property.

**AUCTION SALES**  
undertaken on the shortest notice in all parts of the district.

**The Cuthbert-Browne Co., Ltd.**  
Leading Auctioneers.

**TO CONTRACTORS.**

Tenders are invited for the erection of a stone and pressed brick building on the corner of Douglas and Johnson streets for Mr. Robert Porter. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned, where tenders must be delivered by 12 noon on Friday, the 3rd day of August.

**Tenders**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Friday, 10th day of August next, for the purchase of 88 acres of land, more particularly known as the Standish property, being subdivision 5, part of section 45, Victoria District, situated on the Gordon Head road, about five miles from Victoria city. The land, which is partly cleared, and fronts on the water, and is well adapted for fruit growing and poultry raising, and the buildings consists of a 5-roomed hardwood cottage and all outbuildings. The highest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

For further particulars apply or address  
FRED CARNE, JR.,  
80 Yates St., Victoria, B. C.  
For the Executors of the Estate of the late Wm. G. Standish.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS ONE Cent Per Word Per Insertion. Cash No Advertisement Inserted for Less Than Twenty-Five Cents.**

**WANTED.**

WANTED—A good girl for family of three; one who sleeps at her own home preferred. Apply Mrs. Dec, 22 Fairbairn street. 125

WANTED—Furnished room near waterfront (garage preferred) by gentleman; with or without board. Address B. C. Colistat, stating terms. 126

WANTED—Strong young boy between the age of 18 and 20 to work in tannery. B. C. Tanning Company, Rock Bay. 126

WANTED—A bedroom by a gentleman, in convenient and good locality; board optional. Address R. A. Colistat, office. 125

WANTED—A teacher for Methodist public school; female preferred; first or second class certificate. Applications will be received on or before August 4. T. Duke, Albert Head, secretary. 123

WANTED—Lady teacher for Pilot Bay public school. Apply John Allan, Secretary, Pilot Bay, B.C. 122

WANTED—Book-keeping and correspondence; long experience; best of references. Address T.D., this office. 121

WANTED—A teacher for the Gordon Head public school; married man with family preferred. Applications will be received on or before July 28, noon. W. C. Galt, secretary. 115

WANTED—A nurse maid. Apply Mrs. Hastings, Rubebuhne, Pemberton road, 110

WANTED—To purchase contents of small house. L. M. this office. 112

WANTED—Purchaser for \$1,000 worth of debentures, bearing 10 per cent. interest, payable quarterly. Security for principal and interest first-class. Address P. O. Box 112. 122

**HAVE YOUR BOOTS AND SHOES REPAIRED BY C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker; he don't charge credit prices. Repairing Depot, 55 Fort Street. 125**

**TO LET OR LEASE.**

LARGE FRONT ROOMS—Housekeeping, furnished or unfurnished. 30 Douglas street. 125

FURNISHED ROOMS—19 Race street. 125

TO LET—8-roomed house, 3 Jubilee avenue; in first class condition; \$15 per month. Apply H. M. Graham, 11 Government street. 121

TO LET—Small, well furnished house, or will board and lodge married couple without children; near car line, in James Bay. Address R. B., this office. 123

COMFORTABLE Furnished Front Rooms, with use of kitchen if required. 139 Michigan street, James Bay. 122

TO LET—Modern offices and stores in MacGregor Block, opposite Drilard hotel. P. C. MacGregor, 92 Government street. 122

TO LET—Upper flat of the Lewis building, 48 Yates street; suitable for offices, or housekeeping. Apply to Lewis Lewis, 65 Pandora street. 130

**Str. B. Boscowitz**  
Will leave Spratt's Wharf to-night, July 27, at 8 p. m., for Naas river and way ports via Vancouver.  
For freight and passage apply 30 Fort street. The company reserve the right of changing this time table without notification.  
J. D. WARREN,  
General Agent.

**Victoria Building Society.**

The semi-annual meeting of the above society will be held at Sir Wm. Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, on Tuesday, the 31st July, 1900, at 8 p. m., for the following business: To receive the secretary's annual statement for the past half year and any other business that may be brought before the meeting, and the holding of the 81st drawing for an appropriation. See that your shares are in good standing. By order,  
A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

**DIED**

MCGREGOR—At the Family residence, Terrace avenue, on the 26th inst., a noble McGreggor, aged 65 years, a native of Lanark County, Ont.

The funeral will take place on Saturday at 2:30 p. m. from above residence. Friends will please accept this intimation.

**Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.**  
LIMITED.  
**BENNETT, B.C., and WHITE HORSE, Y.T.**  
Pioneers in the Lumber and Saw Building Industries on the Upper Yukon  
BUILD THE WELL KNOWN  
**V. Y. T. SCOWS.**  
A large stock of SCOWS READY FOR CARGO. Rough and dressed LUMBER, SASH, DOORS, Building Hardware, etc., always on hand at both Bennett and White Horse. FRID G. WHITE, Manager.

**Properties For Sale By the B.C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd., 40 Government Street, Victoria, B.C.**

In nearly all cases easy terms can be obtained. We have many properties for sale not included in this list. Inquire at 40 Government street.

**A NUMBER OF VALUABLE FARMS on the Mainland, and especially in Fraser valley. 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**A MODERN RESIDENCE, with 18 acres of land; all under cultivation; beautiful garden; well stocked with fruit, flowers and shade trees; sea frontage; only 15 minutes' walk from Fort Street car; or will be sold with smaller acreage. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**FORT STREET—Part of the Heywood estate; just above Cook Street; fine building; 1000 sq. ft. of land; 1000 sq. ft. of land; 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**ROCKLAND AVENUE—Fine two-story residence; one acre land; grand view; 25,000; terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**COR. YATES AND COOK STREETS—Two lots; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**RICHARDSON STREET—Full lot and 7-roomed cottage; \$2,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**HARRISON STREET—Lot and nice cottage; \$1,750; \$250 cash and balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**COR. MENZIES AND NIAGARA STS.—One acre; \$5,000; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**CHATHAM STREET (near Cook Street)—Lot 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**NIAGARA STREET—15 lots and 2-story dwelling; \$1,500; exceptionally easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**JOHNSON STREET (above Douglas)—Lot 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**VICTORIA WEST (cor. of Mary and Frederick streets)—Two lots for \$800; handsome building site; view of the Straits; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**ONE HUNDRED MONTHLY PAYMENTS of \$12.50 will buy a nice 5-roomed cottage; James Bay. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**COOK STREET (cor. of Chamber Street)—Fine story dwelling; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 10,000 sq. ft. of land; 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**SECOND STREET—Good 2-story house and full sized lot, \$2,100. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**KINGSTON STREET—Two-story dwelling and lot 60x120, James Bay, for \$1,000, \$300 cash balance at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**CHATHAM STREET—Cottage and double lot; \$850; \$200 cash and balance on time. This is cheaper than paying rent. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**M'CLURE STREET—Five-roomed cottage and lot 72x120 for \$1,800; easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**COLLINS STREET—Running through to Beach street, 16 lot, 5-roomed cottage; \$1,000, \$200 cash, balance on time. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**JAMES BAY—Nice cottage and lot 54 by 180, facing south, on a good street; price \$1,400, \$100 down, balance on easy terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**COOK AND NORTH PARK STREETS—Leased to responsible tenant only \$2,500. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**BLANCHARD STREET—A nice cottage in good locality, \$1,000. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**BATTERY STREET, Beacon Hill—Full lot and 10-roomed house; \$2,500. This is cheap. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**FOURTH STREET—24 acres; has been under cultivation; price \$1,750, \$250 down, balance on time, with interest at 6 per cent. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**DENMAN ISLAND—100 acres, giving evidence of coal; \$750; terms. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**OAK BAY—34 acres, cleared; very pretty site; cheap. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.**

**THE ARK—14 acres, cleared; waterfront; site for bungalow; electric light and water pipes running past premises; whole amount of purchase money may be advanced on mortgage at 6 per cent; \$3,000. Apply 40 Government Street, B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited.**

**SALT SPRING ISLAND Ganges Harbor—20 acres, good modern dwelling with all modern conveniences; daily communication with Victoria; good fishing and shooting; only \$1,400. Apply 40 Government**







# The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900.

Published by  
The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,  
Limited Liability.  
No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.  
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

## THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or  
wished postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-  
cept the city) and United States at follow-  
ing rates:

One year ..... \$6.00  
Six months ..... 3.00

## THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

One year ..... \$1.50  
Six months ..... .75  
Three months ..... .40  
Sent post paid to any part of Canada and  
the United States.  
TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

## NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of  
advertising to ensure their being inserted  
should be handed in to the business office  
not later than 6 p.m. Advertising will be  
accepted up to 8 p.m. at the business of-  
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.  
For urgent advertising after 8 p.m., con-  
sult the night editor.

## THE WAR.

The advance across the Transvaal is  
proceeding satisfactorily. French and  
Hutton are on the south side of the  
Netherlands railway. The point south  
of Balmoral where they engaged the  
Boers on Tuesday is 56 miles east of  
Pretoria. Driving the enemy before  
them, they reached Oliphant's river on  
Wednesday and expected to cross it.  
That meant an advance of over 20 miles  
during 24 hours, and unless unexpected  
opposition was encountered yesterday,  
they ought by this time to have reached  
Middleburg, which is 84 miles from  
Pretoria. Forty miles further will take  
them to the points where the enemy  
must leave the line of the railroad and  
strike out over the plateau for Lydenburg,  
if that is their destination. About 50  
miles east of Middleburg the railway  
enters the great Drakensberg range,  
and if the enemy determine to  
oppose our further progress there, they  
can give considerable trouble. They  
may not do so, because if they pass be-  
yond the plateau leading to Lydenburg,  
there will be no line of retreat open to  
them.

There was fighting on Tuesday and  
Wednesday in the Orange River Colony,  
and the result of the first day's work  
seems to have been to compel Hutton  
to change his line of attack, and instead  
of going up against the enemy's front  
among the hills, to execute a flank  
movement. This he appears to have  
accomplished, and the result will be  
awaited with great interest. The enemy  
have no line of retreat open, and ap-  
parently must fight to a finish.

Dewet's force is a long way from any  
of the other Boer commands, and it is  
not easy to see how he can hope to  
unite with them. Whether he will  
enter the Transvaal in the hope of  
reaching Kruger is more than doubtful  
now that our force has advanced so far  
east of Pretoria. He will find his way  
blocked if he attempts this.

We are not able to locate Carrington.  
The despatches to the United States  
papers say that he defeated the Boers  
at El Selous river (not St. Louis, as our  
despatches had it), but we are unable to  
find this upon any map.

## FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

At the meeting of the Council of the  
Board of Trade yesterday, Col. Prior  
brought up the question of the Japanese  
on the Fraser river. He stated that the  
regulations provided that only British  
subjects could obtain fishing licenses, and  
he asked if all the Japanese on the river,  
who had taken out licenses were natural-  
ized. He mentioned that three years'  
residence in the country is necessary  
before an alien can be admitted to take  
the oath of allegiance and become a British  
subject, and he did not think all the  
Japanese on the Fraser had complied  
with the law in this respect. Evidently,  
Col. Prior thought, some officials were  
very lax in their duties under the natu-  
ralization law. While no one could an-  
swer Col. Prior's question definitely,  
the opinion of those present, who spoke, was  
to the effect that the naturalization law  
is being evaded. The matter ought to  
be investigated. We are not clear that  
any one is charged with the duty of  
making the investigation. Naturaliza-  
tion comes under the jurisdiction of the  
parliament of Canada, and there is noth-  
ing in the law requiring the Dominion  
government to examine into cases of  
fraudulent naturalization practices. It is  
presumed that the notaries, justices of the  
peace and others, who carry out the law,  
will act faithfully in all cases which  
arise. The provincial government could  
not be reasonably asked to hunt out  
fraudulent cases, although undoubtedly  
if one were brought to the attention of  
the Attorney-General he would take  
steps to see that the offending parties  
were punished.

We have been told that many Japa-

## Balmoral Block

Forty handsomely furnished rooms,  
on suite or single; baths.  
Mrs. F. B. Williams, Prop.

ese obtain fishing licenses on the faith  
of naturalization papers granted to  
others of the same nationality. We do  
not know how true this is, and we are  
not quite sure what the penalty would  
be in such a case. Of course the license  
would be void, and if any affidavit had  
been made to obtain it, the person mak-  
ing it would be liable to prosecution for  
perjury. But this is another matter,  
which neither the Dominion government,  
which grants the licenses, nor the Pro-  
vincial government, which is charged  
with the responsibility of punishing in-  
fracture of law, has any machinery to  
investigate.

It occurs to us that if there is any  
good ground for the assertion so freely  
made, that Japanese are fraudulently  
naturalized or are obtaining licenses un-  
der false pretences, the Fishermen's  
Union might easily discover it. We are  
confident that if any case is brought to  
the attention of the Attorney-General, in  
which false oaths have been taken by  
Japanese to obtain naturalization or  
other papers, or any instances can be  
given in which notaries public, justices of  
the peace or other officers have acted col-  
lusively in enabling aliens to violate the  
law, very prompt action will be taken to  
punish the offenders.

## MR. McINNES' BILL.

The bill introduced by Mr. McInnes  
into the legislature is a specimen of  
demagoguery that can hardly be paral-  
leled. It is a measure of an extreme  
nature. If by any unhappy combina-  
tion of circumstances such a bill should  
become law, the utmost confusion would  
prevail, and almost every branch of in-  
dustry would be seriously affected. In  
fact in some lines something like paral-  
ysis would occur. It would simply be  
impossible to carry on the several indus-  
tries or provide for the several matters  
mentioned in the schedule to the act in  
anything like an efficient manner.

Of course, the great objection to the  
bill is to be found in sections 4 and 5.  
They are absurd sections, for they pro-  
vide an educational and racial test of a  
most absurd character. Mr. McInnes  
proposes to exempt from the operation of  
the bill persons who are on the voters'  
list, full-blooded Indians or persons of  
full Caucasian blood. Can anything be  
more nonsensical? What is the test of  
"a full-blooded Indian"? Will Mr.  
McInnes kindly explain? There is no  
Indian Herd Book or Stud Book that we  
know of. We understand that thirteen  
crosses to sires in the Stud Book entitles  
an animal to be registered as a thorough-  
bred. We believe that eight crosses to  
registered sires entitles a calf to be  
registered in most of the Herd Books,  
and there are certain qualifications  
touching the number of colts in the 2:30  
list which entitle horses to go on the  
Standard list. But as yet there is no  
test that we know of as to what consti-  
tutes "a full-blooded Indian." If in  
the days before Vancouver some Span-  
iard on the West Coast became enam-  
ored of a pretty Kootenai and took  
her to wife, shall the fruit of this union  
be barred until the end of time from the  
privilege of earning money in this  
province? Possibly it might not be  
necessary to go back to the last century  
to discover the intrusion of foreign blood  
in the veins of the noble Siwash. Has  
Mr. McInnes studied out the nature of  
the test to which Indians shall be sub-  
jected in order to determine the purity  
of their blood?

Then we have the people of pure  
Caucasian blood. What is the test,  
may we ask? Take the promoter of the  
bill himself. Can he make an affid-  
avit that he himself is of pure Causa-  
sian blood? Is he quite sure that in  
some bygone century some member of  
the Clan McInnes did not, during the  
Crusades, or in some expedition to  
Greenland's Ice Mountains or to where  
Africa's sunny fountains roll down their  
golden sand, contract an alliance  
with some daughter of the soil? Suppose  
some one from Spain should seek  
employment here and not be able to  
pass the educational test, would he be  
obliged to remain unemployed because he  
cannot prove that during the Moorish oc-  
cupation of the Peninsula none of his an-  
cestors or ancestors was a descendant of  
the tribes of North Africa? If the bill  
becomes law, every illiterate person  
coming to this country would have to  
produce a pedigree the like of which  
cannot be found in Burke or Debrett.

Mr. McInnes' bill is a specimen of  
frank legislation. It is a piece of ab-  
solute tomfoolery, and the duty of the  
members of the house is to treat it as  
though it emanated from some wholly  
irresponsible individual. Substantially  
the bill proposes that no one shall be  
employed in this province in any cap-  
acity whatever, unless his name is on the  
voters' list or he can pass an educational  
test, and it bars all illiterate women.  
There are other objections to the bill,  
but those mentioned above show it to be  
so supremely ridiculous that it will  
hardly receive serious attention.

## HON. J. H. TURNER.

We print this morning an address to  
the Minister of Finance from a number  
of Rossland gentlemen, and his reply.  
Any public man ought to feel gratified at  
being the recipient of so high a testi-  
monial to his personal worth and politi-  
cal reputation. Mr. Turner deserves all  
the kindly things that have been said by  
his Rossland friends. He is eminently  
a patriotic British Columbian. His pres-  
ence in Mr. Dunsen's cabinet is an  
unanswerable refutation of all the politi-  
cal charges that have been made against  
him. We say "political charges," for  
none of the allegations made against him  
personally. Mr. Turner is right when  
he speaks of the superstition as to Tur-  
nerism being dead. There never was  
such a thing as Turnerism, unless it be

Turnerism to desire to promote the de-  
velopment of the province and the en-  
hancement of the public credit. His  
presence and that of Mr. Eberts in a  
cabinet, which commands the unstinted  
confidence of the very great majority of  
the people of the province, shows that the  
record of the Turner administration has  
been found to be on the whole much more  
satisfactory to the voters than the policy  
of its two successors. The present  
government is a new government, and it  
is responsible in no way for the acts or  
the policy of any of the cabinets which  
preceded it; but it will not make a mis-  
take if it is influenced by the same spirit  
of progress, the same appreciation of the  
needs and possibilities of British Colum-  
bia, which inspired the government led  
by Mr. Turner. It may and doubtless  
will discover new channels in which to  
work to advance provincial interests, but  
the spirit of loyalty to British Columbia  
will be its controlling influence.

## AN EMERGENCY VOTE.

The sum which the government asked  
from the house yesterday was something  
out of the usual course. We believe it  
to be unprecedented in British Columbia,  
and we are not aware of any similar  
case having arisen in any of the prov-  
inces. Unquestionably parliamentary  
practice is that the house shall be put  
in possession of details of any expendi-  
ture before a vote is asked. There is  
no dispute on this point. It is a prac-  
tice, which ought not to be departed  
from. But what are reasonable details  
must always depend upon circum-  
stances. They are such particulars as  
any reasonable man ought to consider  
sufficient to show him the uses that are  
to be made of the money.

Now, as most people know, there have  
been no appropriations available for the  
public service since June 30, and none  
can be available until the house votes  
it. It is within the knowledge of every  
man in the province that the business  
of the country cannot go on without  
money, and there is no way of getting  
money except by vote of the house.  
This fact is of itself sufficient to explain  
why the government asked for a vote en-  
bloc to the amount of \$150,000. The  
government might very properly ask for  
the money without any further explana-  
tion than this, and the country would  
have been satisfied; but particulars  
were given, which were satisfactory to  
the members on both sides of the house,  
although some members of the opposi-  
tion appeared to think that more should  
be told. Mr. Martin had a good deal  
to say about it, but we do not think  
that any injustice will be done him if  
we suggest that he was more anxious to  
give the Chief Commissioner of Lands  
and Works an uncomfortable time  
than establish a principle. Mr.  
Wells was not much disturbed by it,  
and gave evidence, on the first occasion  
he has been called upon to do so, that  
he is quite able to take care of his de-  
partment on the floor of the house.

Several interesting communications are  
unavoidably held over until to-morrow.  
Misled by its Ottawa correspondent,  
the Times falls into the error of think-  
ing that only 10 Japanese may come to  
Canada during a month. The number is  
ten from each prefecture, and there are  
47 prefectures.

A compositor made Mr. Alan S. Dun-  
blinton publish a libel on the blin-  
grouse. Mr. Dunblinton wrote that the  
respected bird in question is not poly-  
gamous, but the compositor made him  
say directly the contrary. We apologize  
to Mr. Dunblinton and to the grouse.

The half-holiday movement suggested  
by the Women's Council and endorsed  
by the Colonist met with speedy success.  
To-day the Hutcheson Company an-  
nounce a Saturday half-holiday during  
July and August.

## CONGRATULATE

### HON. J. H. TURNER

Influential Rossland Men Ex-  
press Pleasure at His  
Re-Election.

Hon. J. H. Turner, minister of finance,  
has received from Rossland a letter signed  
by a large number of the most in-  
fluential men of that city, expressive of  
deep gratification at his re-election to the  
legislature and his appointment as finance  
minister of the province.

The following is the letter and Hon.  
Mr. Turner's reply.

MR. TURNER'S REPLY.  
Treasury Department,  
Victoria, 25th July, 1900.  
To Ross Thompson and Charles Mac-  
intosh, Esqs., and others, Rossland,  
B. C.

Dear Sirs: I am in receipt of your con-  
gratulatory address, dated July 10th, I  
was greatly pleased with such a testi-  
monial of esteem, coming as it does from  
so large a number of the citizens of  
Rossland; and to you and through you I  
wish to publicly convey my sincerest  
thanks.

Reference is made in the address to  
the efforts of my colleagues and myself  
in the cause of responsible government,  
which, in regard to our treatment and,  
generally speaking, for a period of two  
years, was grossly and seriously violated.  
The rift in provincial politics occasioned  
by the undue and unequal exercise of  
authority by the late Lieutenant-Govern-  
or is now an issue of the past and a  
matter of history rather than of present  
concern. I have no desire to revive it  
or to dwell upon it. So far as it affects  
me personally and my colleagues to whom  
you refer, the feature of pleasurable in-  
terest is the fact that my cause has been  
completely vindicated by the people, not  
in one section alone, but generally  
throughout the province. A government  
which two years ago was assailed, and  
represented by its opponents as the rep-  
resentative of nearly everything that is  
bad in politics, has, after a contrast by  
experience with the rule of the self-same

opponents, in a large measure been rein-  
vested with public confidence.  
Personally, your address, so numerous-  
ly and influentially signed, affords me  
pleasure for other reasons entirely apart  
from its too flattering references to my  
political career. It comes from the very  
heart of the southern interior, where op-  
position to my colleagues and myself was  
most bitter. It is evidence that there is  
now a growing appreciation of our former  
efforts for the development of the  
Kootenays. They may not have been as  
ample as the necessities of that coun-  
try demanded, but they were far in ad-  
vance of the executive that has been done  
since that time. With the experience of  
the past to guide it the new government  
will be in a better position to judge of  
the requirements; and the people of the  
Kootenays, I trust, will be in a mood to  
more justly criticize its acts and to wisel-  
ly advise the executive to their wants.

Your address is a blow to the political  
superstition about "Turnerism," so as-  
siduously fostered by my old opponents,  
and as such I feel thankful to you. What  
"Turnerism" is or was I have not yet  
been able to find out, and those who use  
it so freely have not explained, and prob-  
ably cannot explain, what they mean  
by it. Having been premier for only a  
little over three years, my colleagues and  
supporters were practically those of sev-  
eral former premiers; and the policy of  
the government of which I was leader  
did not materially differ from that of  
previous administrations. Personally, I  
have always to my utmost endeavored, as  
all who know me can bear witness, to ad-  
vance the interests of the province. I  
have always advocated the adoption of  
progressive measures that were sound; I  
have been a friend of the policy of vigor-  
ous development; have never in any de-  
gree been a sectionalist; and in my policy  
as finance minister I may reasonably  
claim the credit of placing our financial  
credit on the sound basis on which it was  
left to me, starting in the political as-  
sessment which particular parties as well  
as the province have not been a victim of  
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in fairness that



## VICTORIA TIDES.

The zero of the accompanying scale corresponds to the average lowest yearly tide, and 18.6 feet above the sill of the Esquimalt Dry Dock.

By F. Napier Denison.

Time.	Height above zero.	Time.	Height above zero.
1:30 a.m.	8.7 feet	3:00 a.m.	8.3 feet
9:40 a.m.	2.4 feet	10:10 p.m.	8.0 feet
5:30 p.m.	8.1 feet	6:00 p.m.	8.2 feet
9:50 p.m.	7.4 feet	10:30 p.m.	6.8 feet

**The Mutual Life Insurance Co. of N. Y. Offers the Best Contract on the Market, Largest Guaranteed Cash Values at Lowest Premium Rates Consistent With Safety. Before Placing Your Insurance Elsewhere Ask for Particulars.**

**Heisterman & Co.**  
District Managers.

## LOCAL NEWS.

Blouse Waists half price at Russell's.  
Granite fruit kettles at Cheapside.  
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.  
Blue Ribbon Tea is simply delicious.  
Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Davies personally attends to the dispensing of prescriptions at all hours of the night. Purity and accuracy guaranteed.  
**DAVIES' DRUG STORE.**  
Open Day and Night  
32 Government Street.

Fruit jars and rubber rings at Cheapside.

Clarke & Pearson, sole agents for McGarry's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges.

Dr. Verrinder has returned to Victoria and resumed dental practice, 17 Five Sisters' block.

Headquarters for British Columbia and Alaska Indian curios and relics, F. Landsberg, 43 Johnson street.

The Victoria News Co., stationers and booksellers. New stock office stationery. R. T. Williams, manager, 86 Yates street.

Gold medal camp furniture (best made), Palmer's hammocks, enamelware for campers, etc., at Weller Bros.

Our hair-fanning machine has arrived. Ladies' hair shampooed and dried in 15 minutes. Price for ordinary hair, 50 cents; for C. Kosche's, 55 Douglas street.

Cherries.—Fancy English Morello's are now on the market. This is the best variety for preserving purposes. Place your orders with your grocer early.

Lemon squeezers, water filters and coolers, refrigerators, ice cream freezers, wire dish covers, preserve kettles, at Weller Bros.

Purchasers of bicycles, if looking for reputation, quality and value, inspect the Rambler Cycles, Broad and Broughton streets.

Have you tried the Victoria Cafe's 25 cent lunch and dinner, consisting of five courses? Equal to most 50 cents meals in town. Cool and spacious dining-rooms. White cooking. 51 Fort street.

Baseball.—Game of the season, Saturday; 25 cents includes grand stand.

For Sale Four or five black Shetland ponies; well broken for riding or driving; single, double or four-in-hand. J. H. Whaling & Son, New Westminster, Wash.

If you appreciate good value for your money use Hondt Ceylon Tea, in packets only. To be had of all grocers.

## PHYSICIANS

They know we have only the purest drugs and chemicals and will fill prescriptions exactly as written or not at all. In short, we give you just what you ask for.  
F. W. WILSON & CO.,  
Dispensing Chemists,  
40 Government street.

The Bank Exchange Restaurant.—Merchants' lunch from 11:30 to 2 o'clock; table d'hôte dinner from 5:30 to 8 o'clock. Open day and night. Private dining rooms upstairs.

Bicycle Repairs.—We undertake to have your work done on time. Rambler Cycles, Weller Bros.

Preserving Peaches.—The largest shipment of Early Crawford's (freestone) ever brought to Victoria is due to arrive Wednesday morning. As prices will be exceedingly low, you had better place your orders with your grocers at once, or you will miss the chance of the season.

Baseball.—Amities v. Victoria, Caledonia Park, Saturday, 3 p.m.

Auction To-day.—W. T. Hardaker will dispose of a fine lot of household furniture at his salerooms, at 2 o'clock to-day.

CHARLES H. HOYT.

The Famous Playwright Committed to Insane Asylum.

Hartford, July 26.—Charles H. Hoyt, the famous playwright, appeared before Judge Freeman this morning to oppose an application committing him to the retreat for the insane in this city. Hoyt admitted that his condition was such that he needed rest, but he did not think he should be confined in an institution. Judge Freeman ordered that Hoyt be committed until he should recover from his present troubles.

Don't start on your journey without putting a bottle of Jesse Moore's "A" in your grip.

## Farmers, Gardeners, Florists, Etc.,

Destroy CUTWORMS by the use of PURE PARIS GREEN which is acknowledged to be the best remedy. Attention to the pest now may save you dollars this year as well as next year. We give full information. Our quality is always pure.

## CYRUS H. BOWES.

Telephone 425. 98 Government Street, near Yates Street.

## FOR SALE

Quite a selection of First Class Houses, Farms and Building Sites.

## FOR RENT.

Several Well Furnished Houses from \$20 up.

Some particularly good houses and cottages, unfurnished.

C. C. REVANS,  
LAND AND INSURANCE AGENT,  
34a, GOVERNMENT STREET.

Local Agent for Dowsett, Knight & Co., Land Agents, London, Eng.

Hereafter beginning August 1st, all advertisements for Auction Sales will be found on pages 4 and 8.

Victoria Clearing House.—The returns of the Victoria clearing house for the week ending July 21 were \$533,217; balances, \$173,710.

Sale of Old Iron.—The municipal authorities are calling for tenders for the purchase of the old iron saved from the wreckage of the Point Ellice bridge.

Directors' Meeting.—A meeting of the board of directors of the Jubilee hospital will be held at 8 this evening at the board of trade rooms.

The Police Court.—Two drunks were dealt with in the usual manner yesterday in the police court, and a Chinaman who left his horse untied was fined \$5 for doing so.

Receiving Congratulations.—Mr. G. G. Meldrum is kept busy these days shaking hands with the host of his friends who call to inquire as to the health of the latest addition of the family of Meldrums—a bouncing boy.

Masonic Picnic.—All arrangements are completed for the excursion and picnic under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity to Duncan's tomorrow. A large number of tickets have been disposed of and a most enjoyable time is anticipated.

Guard of Honor.—The Fifth Regiment will parade at the drill hall on Tuesday at 7 p.m., for the purpose of furnishing a guard of honor to His Excellency the Governor-General. The staff and band will attend. The dress will be review order.

Ambulance Instruction.—Referring to the communication from the officer commanding the troops at Esquimalt published in yesterday's paper, the names of non-commissioned officers and men of the Fifth Regiment desirous of attending the course.

King's Daughters.—The annual meeting of the King's daughters, held at Mr. Waitt's music room on Saturday at 11 o'clock, Mrs. Maitland Douglas presiding. A consecration service will be held. Members are expected to be present, and all those interested in the work will be cordially welcomed.

A Drain Nuisance.—The abominable condition of the drain which empties into the harbor just beyond Taylor's mill, on Government street, has caused residents in that locality extreme annoyance, and they have on numerous occasions petitioned the council to abate the nuisance, but always without success. The city engineer reported on the cost of effecting a remedy, but the aldermen were compelled to raise the cry of "no funds." Those who complain, however, do not intend to let the matter rest at this; they consider the existence of the nuisance a grave menace to the health of those living in the locality and propose to have that fact established by expert evidence. This being done, the city will be called upon to take adequate action—let the cost be what it may.

Application Refused.—Mr. Justice Martin yesterday gave judgment refusing the application for habeas corpus made by Soy King, a Chinese girl, who is in the Refuge Home. Sam Kee claimed to have been appointed the child's guardian by her father, who is in China. His Lordship said, in concluding his judgment: "I say nothing as to the rights of the father, or what might be done should he see fit to assert them. In the meantime it is best for the child that she should remain in the custody of the authorities of the Refuge Home."

## AUTOMATIC VOTING MACHINE.

A British Columbia Invention Now Ready to Be Placed on the Market.

A working model of Dr. Farwell's remarkable invention is now upon exhibition at Room 4, No. 76 Government street (above Morris' cigar store). In a recent issue of the Colonist a brief description was given of this machine and some of the advantages it afforded for quick and accurate election returns were indicated. As the machine will be on view for a short time only, it will be well for parties desirous of inspecting this ingenious device to avail themselves of the present opportunity. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the legislature of Ontario recently legalized the use of these machines for election purposes.

Death's Hand.—Mrs. D. D. McIntosh died last evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Molinari, 50 Colindale street, leaving her husband, two sons and the above-mentioned daughter. Deceased was 56 years of age and a native of New York City. Her remains were removed to Hanna's parlors and will be shipped to San Francisco for interment.

Superior Specimens of Summer Shirts! A case just to hand from New York. The S. Reid Co., Ltd.

## The Address

## Is Drafted

Council of the Board of Trade Agree on Words of Welcome to Minto.

Important Letter From Robert Ward Who Represents Board in London.

The principal business before the council of the board of trade at its special session yesterday morning was arranging the draft of an address of welcome to be presented to His Excellency the Governor-General on his arrival in Victoria on Tuesday. The address was, after considerable discussion, framed to meet the wishes of the members. An important letter was read from Robert Ward, who represented the British Columbia Board of Trade at the Congress of Chambers of the Empire.

There were present President W. A. Ward, in the chair, and L. G. McQuade, Lindley Crease, A. G. McCandless, A. B. Fraser, H. M. Graham, J. A. Mara, C. H. Lugin, Jas. Thompson, T. W. Patterson, Simon Leiser, Col. Prior and Secretary Elworthy.

The draft address to the Governor-General, which had been prepared by a committee consisting of C. H. Lugin, J. A. Mara and Lindley Crease, was read by the latter, and afterwards taken up clause by clause. Considerable discussion occurred over the clause urging immediate construction of an all-Canadian line to the Atlin and Yukon country.

The following letter from Mr. Ward was then read and referred to the full board at its next meeting:

Dear Sir,—I received on the morning of the meeting of the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire your letter of the 7th and 8th ult. I had been under the impression that your board had prepared a resolution on the Alaska boundary question and forwarded the same in due course to the secretary. Fortunately I discovered that no resolution had been despatched, and I was just in time with one I drew up and submitted to the committee for approval, as follows: "That it is of vital importance to British and Canadian trade on the Pacific coast to press forward a settlement of the Alaska boundary question; and this congress, while recognizing the endeavors of Her Majesty's government to effect an adjustment, would urge the desirability of renewed efforts in order to accomplish that object."

In consequence, the resolution came last night upon a very long agenda, and there was not a moment's opportunity to introduce it in the hurried closing hours of the congress. However, I was successful in moving it and securing its passage by the unanimous vote of the chambers.

Reports of the debates will be sent forward in due course, and I have ordered several copies for the board's use.

The congress on the whole has probably been the most successful of any that have preceded it. The colonies were strongly represented, Canada's contingent numbering some 70 delegates in an assemblage of over 400 representatives, and our colonial brethren cannot complain of not securing a fair share of the honors of the congress. The resolutions affecting the commercial relations between the Mother Country, her colonies and dependencies were duly passed, which you will find in the printed matter which will be sent you, with full details thereof. There is no doubt that the time was very opportune for drawing closer together the ties between Great Britain and her colonial possessions, and I am of opinion that a considerable advance has been made in giving real practical effect to Imperial Federation.

I should like to point out for future guidance, the importance of consolidating, as far as possible, the various resolutions which might be prepared by the different Canadian boards of trade for discussion at future congresses, which have in many instances identical objects, and much valuable time would be saved if the various boards would pass on to each other their proposed resolutions in order that they could be concentrated as far as possible.

I would also suggest that if your board should take up for consideration and resolution such matter as they would like to have dealt with at any future congress, giving full and ample time for preparation of arrangements on this side, and securing a higher place in the agenda. I am confident that such substantial benefit is derived from these commercial congresses, and that their importance is considerably enhanced since their inauguration twelve years ago.

With respect to the Alaska resolution, I think it would be in order for your board to communicate with the Dominion government, pointing out the unanimous passage of the resolution in question, and suggesting that the Imperial authorities should be also advised thereof. The significance of a large representative gathering such as the Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire expressing its approval of such a resolution, ought certainly to carry weight in our claim for an early adjustment of this vexed question.

Yours faithfully,

ROBERT WARD,

Delegate from B. C. Board of Trade.

Replies by the secretary of the congress of chambers of commerce from Lord Salisbury to the effect that the present was not an opportune time for a discussion of commercial relations and defenses of the Empire, were also forwarded by Mr. Ward.

A petition regarding the construction of a Coast to Kootenay railway company forwarded by A. C. Wells, reeve of Chilliwack, was referred to the railway committee.

The council then adjourned.

## GOOD BUILDING SITES FOR SALE

One and a half acres on Rockland Ave. commanding a fine view towards Mount Baker.  
Two and a half acres on St. Charles St. This property is one of the best building sites left; commanding a good view, and is for sale at a reasonable figure.  
One acre on Rockland Avenue. A very choice situation indeed.  
One and a half acres on the old Esquimalt Road for sale at a very low figure.

## Pemberton &amp; Son, 45 Fort St.

**We Rule Good Trade.**

What a delicious cup of coffee this is. Mrs. Jones. No other firm has such a fine line as our grocers. They also have the very best in all lines of groceries. Daily, tasty and wholesome breakfast foods of all kinds.

**Ersikine, Wall & Co.**  
The Leading Grocers.

## Mantels Tiles and Grates

A particularly fine assortment on hand. Call and inspect these art goods. Estimates cheerfully given.

**W. J. ANDERSON,**  
Langley street, cor. Courtenay.

## THE BUILDING ROOM.

Dimensions of the Todd Block—Another Structure Promised.

Contractors are kept busy these days figuring on contracts for structures to be erected in Victoria. The block which is going to be built on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, brief mention of which was made in yesterday morning's Colonist, will be a handsome one and a decided addition to Victoria's stock in height, with basement, and will be constructed of white pressed brick—the first of the kind in the city—cut stone and terra cotta finishings. It will have a frontage of 75 feet on Douglas street and a depth of 101 feet on Pandora avenue. The estimated cost is \$25,000. The contract has not yet been awarded by Mr. Thomas R. Hooper, the architect.

When the old shacks which now disgrace the corner of Government and Fisgard streets have been torn down, in accordance with instructions issued by the city, which has condemned them, a two-story brick structure with a frontage of 120 feet on Government street, and extending 90 feet on Fisgard street, will rise in their stead. The property belongs to the estate of the late J. H. Todd.

Among the new residences which are now in course of erection is a commodious story-and-a-half cottage on Saanich road, opposite the residence of the late Chief Justice Dwyer. It will be owned by G. Schmidt, proprietor of the Steitz restaurant.

## SIMILKAMEEN MINING DISTRICT

Want Keremeos Wagon Road Extended—The New Bridge at Allison.

The Allison News is the name of another British Columbia newspaper that has just appeared. Allison is a new mining camp in the Similkameen and owes its existence to the energy of Hon. Edgar Dewdney, formerly Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

The following news of the district is taken from the Allison News:

It is expected that the government, in response to numerous appeals which have been made to former governments, and which are now being renewed, will at once continue the work on what is known as the Keremeos wagon road; this will go through the heart of the town of Allison, at which point several stage lines will make their headquarters.

The advantage to the district, which is now proving itself to be one of the most important in the province, by the extension of the road to Keremeos cannot be over-estimated. It will enable that section to have at no increased cost, more frequent mail service; it will decrease the cost of supplies of all kinds, it will enable anyone from the East who wishes to visit and operate in that section to travel by stage, whereas now they can only get in on horseback; it will enable some of the ore to be taken out for trial treatment in our mills, and by such means only can the real value of the properties be obtained, while some of the high grade ore might be able to ship to the smelters at a profit. The small amount required to open up this road, compared with the advantages to be derived from its completion, will, it is expected, oblige the government to give it their first consideration. It is estimated at least 2,000 men with their pack horses travelled over this route from West Kootenay this spring, and the want of a wagon road prevented large numbers of responsible men from visiting the district. The road is not a difficult or expensive one, two teams being brought through this summer, one a four-horse team with heavy wagon, and the other a two-seated buckboard; the wagon had to be taken to pieces and packed over one of the bluffs; the buckboard, Mr. Lawrence, an Englishman made the trip without much difficulty, and if the government would at once put some work on the bluffs and hard points, there is no reason why teams should not get through in a month.

The handsome bridge over the Similkameen at Allison, connecting by an easy ascent at Allison, mountain with the town, is now completed, and the want of such a bridge is indicated by the traffic which now crosses it. It is 345 feet in length, with three spans of 65 feet each over the main river, and the balance on bents 25 feet apart. The plans were prepared by H. P. Bell, the well known engineer, of Victoria, and the contractor was Mr. James McAlpine, who has now, with his two brothers, taken up his residence at Allison.

## Have You Heard the COLUMBIA

## Grand Graphophone?

The marvellous talking machine? Perfection of sound reproduced. Full Volume. Natural Tone. Music with all the charm and power of the original. The voice living and real with all of its natural strength and beauty. The largest stock of talking machines in the city. Prices from \$10 to \$150.

**FLETCHER BROS.,**  
MUSIC DEALERS.  
Phone 306, 63 Government St.

**NOLTE**  
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.  
—FORT ST.—

## Do You Wear a 14, 14 1-2 16 1-2 White Shirt?

If you do, we have a bargain for you. About five dozen Laundered White Shirts, cuffs attached, in these three sizes only. They're now selling for \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each. We've put them all in one big lot and marked them.

## 50c. For Your Choice

Nothing wrong with the shirts, only sold out sizes. Are not to be duplicated. See window for samples.

## W. G. CAMERON.

Clothier, Furnisher and Hatter.  
55 Johnson Street

## OFFICIAL NOTES.

News Gleaned From Yesterday's Issue of the Gazette—New Companies.

Yesterday's official Gazette contained notices of the incorporation of the following new companies: The Cleveland & British Columbia Mining Company, capital \$1,500,000; Golden Link Mining Company, of Rossland, capital \$1,500,000; The Standard Pyritic Smelting Company, of Greenwood, capital \$500,000; Mount Begbie Hotel Company of Revelstoke, capital \$15,000; Union Trading Company, of Phoenix, capital \$20,000.

The appointment of H. R. Townsend as mining recorder for the Trail Creek mining division has been rescinded.

George C. Tunstall, S. M., and W. H. Evans, of Kamloops, have been appointed members of the board of directors of the Royal Inland hospital.

The appointment of Hon. J. D. Prentice as acting commissioner of lands and works has been revoked.

The election expenses of Denis Murphy in the West Yale election were \$72.50.

May E. Lees, Thomas McNeish and Alex. Des Brisay, of Slovan City, doing business as E. Parvis & Co., have dissolved partnership. Hatch & Grant, of Vancouver, have also dissolved.

## The Hutcheson Co'y Ltd.

VICTORIA'S POPULAR STORE, 27th July, 1900

## Early Closing

The Directors of The Hutcheson Company, Limited, have decided to close their store on Saturday Afternoons from 1 until 7 o'clock, during the months of July and August; Commencing To-morrow, Saturday.

We trust the public will appreciate our efforts in the cause of early closing and do their shopping early in the forenoon on Saturday.

## The Hutcheson Co'y Ltd.

## Midsummer Arrivals See Our Windows

New Neckwear and New Colored Shirts.

Also a Fresh Lot of Boys Suits just to hand.

## W. &amp; J. WILSON 83 Government St VICTORIA, B. C.

## Bathing Suits

CHILDREN'S BIB OVERALLS. TENTS FOR CAMPING.

—AT—

## ARTHUR HOLMES, 78 YATES STREET COR. BROAD.

**DINNEFORD'S**  
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA**  
Sold Throughout the World.  
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

## BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) ..... £100,000 \$2,500,000  
RESERVE ..... 100,000 2,500,000  
HEAD OFFICE, 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.

## BRANCHES

N. BRITISH COLUMBIA—Victoria, Vancouver, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Esquimalt, Nelson, Sandon, Rossland.  
IN THE UNITED STATES—San Francisco and Portland.

## AGENTS AND CORRESPONDENTS

IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants' Bank of Canada, The Montreal Bank, Bank of Nova Scotia and Union Bank of Canada.  
IN THE UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago; Bank of Nova Scotia, Boston.  
IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia.  
IN HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.  
IN SOUTH AFRICA—Standard Bank of South Africa.  
IN CHINA AND JAPAN—Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

## YUKON AND ATLIN GOLD FIELDS.

Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc. Issued Direct on DAWSON CITY, ATLIN CITY WHITE HORSE and SIKAWAY.

## SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits received from \$1 and upwards, and interest allowed thereon. Gold dust purchased, and every description of banking business transacted.  
GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

**Removal.**  
A Full Supply of  
**LAWN TENNIS GOODS,**  
Including Rackets, Nets, Poles, Etc.  
A large shipment of Wright & Ditson's Championship Balls just to hand.

**M. W. WAITT & CO.**  
No. 44 Government St

## To the Board of Licensing Commissioners:

NOTICE is hereby given that I intend to apply for a transfer of the retail liquor license now held by me for the premises known as the Western Hotel, corner of Store and Discovery Streets, from myself to Neil Hansen.

J. S. ROLLIN,  
By his attorney in fact, J. J. Bothwell.  
Victoria, June 6, 1900.

**ADVERTISE IN THE COLONIST**

**Eyes Tested Free**  
If in trouble with your eyes or eyesight, or have unaccountable headaches—over 75 per cent. arise from eye-strain and are permanently relieved by proper glasses, call and have your eyes examined. Charges for corrections are moderate, and work unobtrusive. Fifteen years' practical experience.  
**BLYTH SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN**  
65 FORT STREET (near Douglas).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders will be received on or before Thursday, August 2, at 5 p. m., for the erection and completion of a three-story building, with pressed brick and terra cotta front, on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
THOMAS HOOPER, Architect.  
Room 23 Five Sisters Block.



# Allison Townsite

Situated on the Beautiful Valley of the

## SIMILKAMEEN RIVER

At the point where the Railway leaves the valley for Spence's Bridge, and in close proximity to Copper Mountain, is the coming business centre for all the Mining Camps from Twenty Mile to Otter Valley, and the country west of the railway, known as the Hope Mountain is so situated as to command the trade north to Spence's Bridge, east to Penticton, west to Hope and the Tulameen, and south to Copper and Kennedy Mountains.

Now is the time to secure the most favorable location before the railway is commenced and the Government establish the head offices for that district. Railway and Wagon Road are both located through the centre of the Town. Handsome Bridge just completed over the Similkameen River connecting with Copper Mountain Wagon Road. Stores and Hotel now under construction and Saw Mill being erected close to Townsite.--Apply to

**J. F. FOULKES & CO. 35 FORT St.** And Room No. 7 Head Office Dewdney Canadian Syndicate Ltd. Board of Trade Building.

### Phases of Woman's Work

Interesting Papers Read at Yesterday's Session of Council of Women.

Question of Immigration Engages Attention at a Public Meeting.

Yesterday's proceedings at the meetings of the National Council of Women were of an exceptionally interesting character. The numerous papers read at the different sessions were highly instructive. A number of the most important are reproduced below. The feature of the day was of course the public meeting in the city hall in the evening. It was quite largely attended. His Lordship the Bishop of Columbia occupied the chair. The papers read and the discussion which ensued were all on the important subject of immigration. Bishop Perlin, in opening the meeting, expressed his appreciation at being permitted to preside. He himself was an immigrant, being asked by the Archbishop of Canterbury to come to Victoria and take up his abode. And he could only say that all immigrants who came to British Columbia ought to be very happy. Referring to the Oriental immigration question, Bishop Perlin thought there was no doubt but that it presented many difficulties. They must await developments. He believed that when workingmen were sober and industrious and willing to work, they could hold their own in any part of the world. There were two classes of men—the strong and the weak—and on Vancouver Island there was no place for the latter. There was great need for more settlers in British Columbia, but the refuse was not wanted. The Old Country had greatly neglected immigration—that he considered one of the greatest blots upon Great Britain's policy; but things had changed of late, and now the situation was simply that, wherever a man lived under the British flag, he was at home. But he was in favor of state-aided immigration in order to people the sparsely settled portions of the Empire.

The question of getting domestic servants was a most difficult one, while they were needed here, they were also needed at home. The women who came, however, to live in this sparsely settled country in the ranch life were indeed heroines, when the privations they had to endure were remembered.

Miss Fitz Gibbon, of Montreal, then read a most interesting paper on the subject of immigration. She was followed by Mrs. Cooper, of Nanaimo, with a similar paper. Mrs. Skinner, of Vancouver, then read a very valuable paper, which showed the work done in Vancouver.

The chairman did not entirely agree with the concluding portion of the last paper. The papers which had hit the mark were those which had shown that conditions had altered during the last 50 years. No more must learn how to treat their servants differently from what they did long ago. They should be treated with sympathy, and the difficulties which now surrounded the servant girl question would soon disappear.

Miss Fitz Gibbon was very much interested in the question of the immigration of servant girls from the Old Country. It was very difficult for English girls to fall into the ways of Canada; and she thought it would be a good plan to open the immigration agency in Canada so as to secure the proper kind of servants for this country. The best way, of course, would be to educate the girls of Canada and make them feel that their position was an honorable one.

Lady Taylor thought if government aid could be obtained at all, it would be advisable to use it in Canada. Had a trained home been available when the Icelanders arrived in Winnipeg, they would have made excellent servants. If something could be done for a class of that kind, it would do much towards mitigating the grievance complained of.

Miss Bowes could not think of anything more essential to the comfort of the community than good housekeepers, and the Canadian girls ought to be trained to fill these positions, which were honorable. The whole thing hinged upon society consenting to look upon housekeeping as respectable work, and until that was done the grievance complained of would not be abated.

Miss Fitz Gibbon thought the greatest drawback to securing good servants in Canada was the great desire for a change. It was not the same here as in the Old Country, where servants remained with the family for years. The colleges and schools for domestic science should be encouraged.

in Canada who worked for \$14 a year—of course, she had got a great many little helps and presents.

Miss Willoughby Cummings read a paper by Miss O'Byrne on the question of immigration, dealing with that particular phase affecting village settlements. Mrs. Coad moved a vote of thanks to His Lordship, and in doing so told much that was of interest regarding rural life in Manitoba.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE FORENOON SESSION.

The forenoon was devoted to educational subjects. Miss Shenick, of Ottawa, read an interesting paper on normal schools, in which she emphasized the necessity of teaching teachers how to teach, and the justice of paying equal salaries, regardless of sex, to those who had passed similar examinations and did similar work.

A paper on domestic science, by Mrs. Roemer, London, was read by Mrs. Day, and was followed by one on manual training by Mrs. McNaughton, Montreal. An interesting discussion followed, in which many members of the council took part.

Mrs. Boomer's paper, a very amusing one, is as follows:

"The expression, 'the survival of the fittest,' is capable of many adaptations, and without going into the deep problem of the evolution of the species with which it is in the ordinary mind more generally associated, I would venture to make use of it with special reference to the full realization which has happily come in our

Neither does the tradesman lay in stock only such materials as will meet the requirements of the wealthy amongst his customers. He makes provision for all, knowing that the balance in his ledger depends upon his supply equalling in quantity and quality the demand to be made upon it. He has to use wide discrimination in the purchase of his goods if he would secure a ready sale for them and make a fair profit for them. Is it not fair, then, to ask that as in the training of the boy, the future husband or householder, to be literally so in that of the girl, the future housewife, some such discrimination and provision should be made? Education is a very large part of the stock in trade of both, and great care should be exercised in the selection made for each, if we would have a reasonable hope that there should be for them, as for the farmer and tradesman, anything like adequate results?

Evolution, then, has brought our educationalists to a clearer conception of the true meaning of education, a conception which has found expression in the formation of special classes for technical instruction for the training of teachers in both these branches. Wherever these classes, and these training schools have been established, they have been a marked success. They have given our girls their chance, an opportunity of which they have not been slow to avail themselves.

It is no longer considered as an accepted fact that our girls should be born housekeepers, any more than that our boys should be born ready-made lawyers, doctors and

lunatics. The course is completed in 22 lessons taken by about 300 girls from the senior grades of the schools.

In Great Britain the inspectors report 'most successful progress; the girls keenly enjoy their lessons. They are taught to be cleanly, careful and economical; the same testimony being dished by the royal commissioner of Ireland and the educational authorities of other parts of Europe and the United States.

It will not be long, let us hope and confidently believe, before the present financial cloud may have passed from the horizon of London, the less, and thus the privilege extended to other educational centres may no longer be denied us. Not only would this teaching be a practical reply to the country that women even here are crowded men out of wage earning lines of business, for which under present conditions their education is positively and directly training them, but it would cultivate in the girl-child a taste and an aptitude for the true vocation of wife and mother, the birthright of every daughter of Eve wherever she may first see the light. And from what condition of things have not these true ideas of education been evolved? In the first year of the present century in Dr. Gregory's 'Legacy to My Daughters,' which was commended to all pupils as an approved guide to conduct, he says:

"If you happen to have any learning, keep it a profound secret, especially from men who look with jealous, malignant eye on a woman of great parts and understanding," whilst a woman who had dared to write a book pleading for larger opportunities for education was called a "hyena in jeti-

ery, housewifery and laundry in old London and elsewhere, of her being privileged to be present at the meetings of the London school board, where she was courteously welcomed by its men and women members, as a Canadian woman eager and anxious to learn what she could of their methods and plans of management, but, in conclusion, she will content herself with simply asserting that everything which the Mother Country she saw and heard only served to strengthen and confirm her conviction, that as surely as two halves make a whole, so only can the individual be truly educated, and the mental and moral growth of that individual be ensured, when provision is made for the sustenance of both. When out of all the systems which have from time to time been tried, rejected, tried again with additions, modifications and variations, that alone is accepted which is based upon the certainty that only by what nature assimilates can life given tissue of brain or body be produced, that no mere accumulation of indigestible facts will ever bring into perfect manhood or womanhood the boy or girl of this or of any generation yet to come, then and then only may we be satisfied that "the fittest" has been found at last. May it long "survive."

II. A. BOOMER, London, Ont.

THE PARIS HAND-BOOK.

By request, the following report on the Paris Hand-Book is published:

A little more than a year ago (May 9, 1899) the executive of the National Council of Women undertook, at the request of the Dominion government, the preparation of a

connected, with the addresses of representatives or agents to whom future communications may be sent. These lists should make the book of great value to all women workers in Canada, and it is hoped that the hand-book may so prove its usefulness in this respect as to be only the precursor of a periodical national directory of women's work, similar to the "Englishwomen's Year Book." It is essential for our efficiency as women workers and for our unity and solidarity as a people that we should know more of each other, and the thousand copies of the hand-book which the government has generously bestowed upon the council will, we trust, do something to draw us into closer and more sympathetic relations.

The list of those who have contributed to the book, either as essayists or compilers, is a long and representative one. It is hardly necessary to rehearse it; but I may say that those to whom were entrusted the reading and adjustment of the various parts would find it difficult to discriminate between them as to merit. The work reaches a good standard and is remarkably equal. It is pleasant to say that the Countess of Aberdeen still identifies herself with the women of Canada and as editor in chief contributes the preface and a very full and interesting account of the work of the National Council. Owing to her absence, however, her work as editor has really devolved upon Miss Wilson, to whose judgment, tact and unceasing labor it is largely due that the book has been brought to completion with credit to the council and to the government.

The plan which was followed in the preparation of the book, its general scheme and its various parts are sketched in the opening chapter, and for any further details I may refer you to Miss Wilson. I shall not therefore prolong this report, but in closing would express our indebtedness to the Hon. Sydney Fisher for the great interest he has shown in the progress of the work, to the government for the liberality which has facilitated its production and to Dr. S. Dawson, Mr. George Johnson and others for advice and information. I would also draw attention to the frontispiece of the book, a charming portrait of the Countess of Minto, which Her Excellency kindly furnished at our request. This will be an added attraction to a book which will, we trust, awaken an interest and stimulate "good will" among the people of many lands.

G. J. DRUMMOND, Convener of Committee.

At Mrs. Drummond's request I add to her report a few statistical remarks on the work done.

There were nine thousand official lists of questions sent out from the headquarters office, three thousand of which had special letters enclosed, asking for co-operation. Only two thousand five hundred answers were received in response, and many of them were meagre, unsatisfactory and wide of the mark. In many cases the information had to be got through some other channel, and the compilers had hard work to collect what was absolutely necessary to the way of facts. My correspondence in connection with the hand-book was also considerable, and involved the sending out of at least sixteen hundred letters. I feel, however, that this labor will serve more than the immediate purpose gained, as out of it will probably develop the nucleus of our information bureau founded on the valuable information so gained. This work has not been accomplished without a considerable amount of clerical assistance, work often being carried on by night as well as

day by those devoted helpers whom I was so fortunate as to secure.

Seven meetings of the committee of arrangements were held, and the committee of revision, consisting by special appointment, of Mrs. Drummond, with other ladies appointed by her and myself, sat in Montreal for ten days in the end of February considering the material sent in and cutting it down to the required length, which was necessary in nearly every case. It was difficult, however, to keep the book absolutely within the desired limits without leaving out much of the valuable information which had been collected. It now therefore exceeds four hundred pages, although something must be allowed for the use of larger type than we estimated for.

The first batch of copy was handed to the printers on the 5th of March, the time indicated by the minister of agriculture being the 1st of that month, so the committee may congratulate itself upon being up to time in this respect. It has been disappointing that the printers were not equally prompt, for the final proofs were only sent in for correction on the 21st of June, so that three and a half months were occupied in printing the English edition of the book. The French one is still far from ready, and may be delayed yet longer. Our responsibility, however, ceases with the present volume.

The funds placed at our disposal by the government have, we are glad to say, sufficed for the preliminary expenses of the hand-book. The following is an abstract of expenditure:

Office expenses and salaries previous to September, 1899, \$223.40; all preliminary printing, \$227.97; payments to essayists at rate of \$12 per thousand words for professional writers, and \$8 per thousand words to non-professional writers, which was considered by persons of experience to be a very fair and reasonable scale of payment, amounted to \$515.75; convener's expenses were \$98.45; travelling came to \$22.55; office expenses and salaries from September to June amounted to \$802.61, leaving a balance in favor of the government of about \$50.

Miss Ross, of Toronto, occupied the attention of the council for some time by thoughts on kindergarten work. Miss Newman, of Vancouver, read a paper on the same subject, and moved a resolution, on behalf of the Vancouver local council, which was amended by Mrs. Day and supported by Mrs. Gardiner, was accepted by the council in the following form:

"Whereas, the school law does not allow children under the age of six to attend the public schools of the Province of British Columbia; and whereas it is a lamentable fact that children under this age are growing up without suitable training; and whereas it has been and is being proved that for children of such tender years the kindergarten system is superior to any other educational method; Now, therefore, be it resolved that the members of this National Council of Women do pledge themselves to do all in their power to establish kindergartens in connection with the public schools in any of the provinces of the Dominion where they do not already exist."

THE AFTERNOON.

The afternoon session was opened at 2:15, when Miss Sanderson moved, on behalf of the Toronto local council, "That teachers' provincial certificates be recognized throughout the Dominion."

This was seconded by Miss S. S. Scott, of New Brunswick, moved as an amendment, "That the National Council of Women use their influence to make the standard of examination uniform before teachers' provincial certificates be recognized throughout the Dominion." This raised an animated discussion as to whether it was constitutional to vote on an amendment which had not been presented to the local councils, with the amendment, was referred to the local councils, and through them to the teachers' provincial institutions, for further consideration.

An interesting paper on "The Life and Training of the Child" was read by Miss Scott, of New Brunswick; and papers on co-operation between parents and teachers were read by Mrs. Grant, of Toronto, and Miss Agnes Deans Cameron. Miss Cameron's brilliant and earnest paper was received with such enthusiasm that it was unanimously resolved to have a number of copies printed for immediate circulation.

MRS. GRANT'S LETTER.

Following is Mrs. Grant's paper on "Co-operation Between Parents and Teachers":

Every child is a gift from God to its parents, and accompanying this gift comes the command, "Take this child and rear it for me." The parents are therefore responsible for the upbringing of the child, and however many parents may have they cannot transfer the responsibility to another. How important then that when the period arrives at which the education of the child is to be shared by a teacher there should be harmonious co-operation between parent and teacher. Shared by a teacher we have said, because at no period can the entire responsibility rest upon the teacher, whether the child attends school only during the day, or becomes a resident pupil in a boarding school. Intellectual development is not all of education. Bacon tells us "the further end of knowledge is the glory of the Creator and the relief of man's estate." Milton's definition is: "I call a complete and generous education that which

day by those devoted helpers whom I was so fortunate as to secure.

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(Continued on Seventh Page.)



OFFICERS AND DELEGATES OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

own day of the need for some radical reform in our present educational methods, the welcome fact that such reformation is already bearing fruit all over the world, as well as in England and her colonies.

The schoolmaster and the more enlightened parent now-a-days are beginning alike to look upon education from another and higher point of view, to accept as its aim and object, from the kindergarten onwards, the training of the individual child, through its various stages of development, until it is equipped, mentally and morally, to take its place as the full-grown man or woman, in whatever position in life he or she may be called upon to fill. There is now a wider recognition given to the necessity for adapting the subject taught not only to the age and capacity, but also to the sex of the pupil; that the school curriculum should recognize all sides of the educational requirements of the child, and that, aiming at "giving the world more complete, all round, harmonious boys," it should aim at giving it also the complete, all round, harmonious girls, the womanly women who will become the wives of many of these boys, and the home-makers and home-keepers of our land.

Whilst there are many subjects which can with great advantage be taught conjointly in our schools to the advantage of both girls and boys, yet there are points of divergence and diversity of characteristics which cause them essentially to differ, and which have to be reckoned with by the teacher if results are to be the fair test of the progress made.

A farmer does not plant all his fields with one kind of produce, or devote too much space to ornamental culture, neglecting to sow good seed, when he knows that without it there will be no golden grains to fall to his sickle. No, he knows too well how to prepare his land, what requires top dressing, what may lie fallow, etc., and he takes very special care that the soil shall be just such as will bear good fruit.

mechanics, that girls should at birth be necessarily endowed with what has been called "a discriminating eye for butcher's meat," or an instinctive knowledge of all the intricacies of house-craft; on the contrary, some are even born with a positive distaste for it, and if the bent of their earlier education tends to the development of the head wholly at the expense of the fingers, they are not unlikely to grow up like the man who was "all alive on one side of his brain and a noodle on the other."

The plea that both head and hand should share in the culture of the child is no longer contemptuously dubbed a "fad" or a "hobby," except by those incapable of looking at both sides of any question, or unwilling to give themselves the trouble to think about it at all. That this kind of training has passed out of the fad-and-hobby stage in Canada is demonstrated by the helping hand given by the generous gift of \$2,000 by Lord Strathcona to the Ontario School of Domestic Science and Art in Hamilton, as well as by the princely appropriation of Sir William Macdonald, of Montreal, to cover the cost of a centre for manual training, which naturally includes domestic science for girls, in each of the eight provinces of the Dominion, and the proposition is under consideration to send several teachers from Canada to Great Britain and Sweden, to take their course of training there, and to see for themselves the educational systems and methods which have there been crowned with such marked success.

The result of the first year's trial of domestic science in the public schools of Halifax, Nova Scotia, is thus reported by their supervisor, Mr. McKay:

"This department has become the most popular in the city. Since the pupils and their parents have come to understand the nature and value of the instruction given, the demand for admission to the classes is so great as to be almost embarrassing. Even the mothers and sisters of the pupils are in some instances desirous of attending."

coats." Was it any wonder, then, that under such a false conception of what a woman should be and do, she should become either a puppet, or a slave, or believe that her best proof of refinement should be to faint at the sight of a beetle or to wince at the advent of a mouse because by so doing she could best show her helplessness and dependence upon the sterner sex?

The time, too, when a man could sell his wife in the public market place, or exchange her for a cow or even a quid of tobacco without the transaction calling for more than passing comment. There have been many swings of the pendulum since then—the inevitable reaction always following after perhaps long intervals, upon the discovery of mistakes made in the attempt to readjust or to accept new methods of education. But I think we are now nearing a happier medium, a fairer and a safer basis for the culture of the rising generation. While such subjects as "Food and Relation to True Economy," "Poise and Its Dangers," "Practical Study of the Cellar, the Yard, the Laundry, the Kitchen, the Store-room and Household Supplies," as well as practical instruction in the purchase and economical cooking of food, of value to mistress and maid alike, form some of the proposed subjects upon the reconstructed curriculum of our schools, our girls need not fear lest they should begin their married lives in sublime ignorance of the duties which will confront them from the very outset and to which ignorance and its consequences even the most devoted husband will only be indolently blind so long as his digestion can stand the strain, and his earnings suffice to meet the leakage caused by incompetency.

The writer is conscious that she has barely touched the fringe of her subject, that she has left very much unsaid which ought to have been said and which perhaps she might have tried to say had time and space permitted. She would like to have told of her visits to several schools of co-

hand-book on the women of Canada and their work for distribution at the Paris exhibition. It is satisfactory to report that the task then undertaken has been faithfully carried out, and that the printing of the hand-book, at least in its English version, is now approaching completion. The delay incident to the compilation of a book so various in character and authorship are obviously many; the time at our disposal, considering the magnitude of the task, was very short; we may therefore congratulate ourselves on having exceeded so little the time limit allowed us by the commissioners, who stated when they submitted the work to the council, that it was desirable that it should be completed in April or May, 1900. We may hope that very shortly thousands of copies will be at the Paris exhibition, thence to be distributed to the women of all nations, thus helping to spread abroad a knowledge of our country and people, in their history, present attainment, resources and aspirations. For though our book is written from "a feminine standpoint," it embraces almost all departments of "life and its arts." It tells of Canadian women from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of their home and social life on the wide prairies as well as in the populous centres, of their legal and political status in the various provinces, of their relations to art, literature, education, industry, agriculture, the church and philanthropy. The authorship is as varied as the subjects, for those who write of life in the city or on the ranch know from personal experience the phase of life which they depict, and those who treat of the various departments of women's work have in every case a sympathetic knowledge of their subject, and in many cases are engaged in the work which they describe.

Besides the essays or narratives, a considerable portion of the book is occupied by tabulated statements, giving precise information as to societies, schools and institutions in Canada with which women are

connected, with the addresses of representatives or agents to whom future communications may be sent. These lists should make the book of great value to all women workers in Canada, and it is hoped that the hand-book may so prove its usefulness in this respect as to be only the precursor of a periodical national directory of women's work, similar to the "Englishwomen's Year Book." It is essential for our efficiency as women workers and for our unity and solidarity as a people that we should know more of each other, and the thousand copies of the hand-book which the government has generously bestowed upon the council will, we trust, do something to draw us into closer and more sympathetic relations.

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G. J. DRUMMOND, Convener of Committee.

At Mrs. Drummond's request I add to her report a few statistical remarks on the work done.

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Quality tells every time!  
This fact explains why *Blue Ribbon* beryl is fast displacing all other teas throughout Canada.

## Provincial Legislature

### Discussion on Emergency Estimates Takes Up Most of the Sitting.

### The Sardon Relief Bill Questions Answered in the House

The debate upon the Emergency Supply bill occupied the greater part of yesterday's sitting of the legislature. This bill, as has already been stated, provides for the grant of \$150,000 in a lump sum to provide for the payment of salaries and other urgent calls made upon the provincial treasury. The money voted for the public services had provided only for the expenditure until June 30, the end of the fiscal year, and as it was practically impossible to provide for the carrying on of the public services in a shorter time than a fortnight through the regular method of bringing down the estimates, the unusual method of an emergency supply was resorted to to bridge over the interval. The measure is all the more noticeable from the fact that it was the first of the kind ever introduced in this province, if not also in the whole of Canada. Its passage was objected to by the opposition generally—not, however, because of its method, nor of the amount of money that it called for, but for the reasons that itemized details of a certain portion of the money—details intended for public works—had not been brought down by the Minister of Finance. The debate continued languidly for a little over an hour, but the motion was carried without the demand of the opposition being satisfied.

Prayers over, the house went into committee to consider the matter, Mr. Pooley being in the chair. The debate was begun by Mr. Joseph Martin. He considered the measure a very unnecessary one. Salaries must be paid and the affairs of the province kept going, but the fact that a portion of the sum was to be spent upon public works gave the matter a new phase. If the work had already been done it was all right, but he had heard that the government was authorizing new works—perhaps, indeed, extensive ones—and if this were so the house should know of it. There was great need for this work, and especially on the roads. He would not object to the measure, but hoped that the minister would give them some particulars of what was being done and when.

Hon. Mr. Turner was disposed to agree with the leader of the opposition. The step was without a precedent here for the province had never presented such a set of circumstances as it did. "Something had to be done. Recourse might be had to 'special warrants,' but that was not without objections. Last year he had seen in England a similar emergency supply granted for military purposes, and the house was accordingly asked for a similar vote. The amount was chiefly made up of salaries, etc., which required about \$88,000 a month. This was made up as follows:

Public debt redemption.....	\$10,000
Salaries for civil servants.....	23,000
Pension.....	22,000
Public institutions.....	10,000
Legislature.....	4,000
Hospitals and charities.....	5,000
Administration of justice.....	5,000
Miscellaneous.....	6,000

Total.....\$88,000  
To this must be added in payment for work done before June 30, \$27,000, which would leave for urgent public works about \$35,000.

The \$27,000 was required to meet old warrants issued by the late government for \$22,000, and \$4,800 due for work ordered by Mr. Cotton without the vote of the house. He hoped that they could get the supply through before the end of August. Amongst the urgent public works were some repairs on the Cariboo road, also on the Comox road, and some road work in the Skeena.

Mr. Martin then commended the expenditures on the Comox and Cariboo roads, but pressed for further details regarding the new works authorized by the government. He had heard of a

minister going about certain parts and ordering these to be undertaken. After Mr. McPhillips had taxed Mr. Martin with insincerity, his stand being inconsistent with the fact that the bill, which the house had not authorized, and the famous "special warrant" for Mr. Cory Ryder. The Hon. Mr. Wells gave the details of some work he had authorized in the Kootenay, the items of which amounted to about \$12,000.

Mr. Martin then charged the Minister of Lands and Works with violating the law by spending money without the authority of the house. The house should spend the money, not the government. Mr. Hunter agreed with him in thinking that the details should be given. He had not seen Mr. Wells up in Cariboo looking for work to be done, and that was a most important section. British Columbia did not revolve around Kootenay.

Mr. Green pointed out how useless it was to waste so much time over the matter. The works in Kootenay were justified over and over again, and the government was acting very fairly in the whole matter. Upon a second reference to the Pacific cable offer, this time by the Hon. Mr. Turner, Mr. Martin stated that the then government had not pledged itself. An offer had been made subject to the approval of the house, but Attorney-General Eberts had the correspondence before him, and reading from it, called that misstatement so soon as it was made.

The debate dragged on for some time further, and at last the measure was carried, no one voting against it. Mr. McPhillips then explained his Shop Closing and Employment of Children bill. This followed the Manitoba act. The provision for early closing empowered the municipalities to act by-law while the second act limited the hours of work for children, provided for seats for shop girls, and other like matters. A short debate followed, from which it appeared that many members considered it not sufficiently drastic. The bill was then passed a second time. The Hon. the Minister of Finance moved the formal resolution for the introduction of the estimates at to-day's sitting. This was of course carried without discussion.

The Sardon relief bill was also read a second time, and the consideration of Mr. McPherson's labor bill was set over for a week. The petition to accelerate the incorporation of the city of Phoenix, introduced by Mr. Smith Curtis, was withdrawn by that gentleman in favor of a similar measure to be brought down by Attorney-General Eberts.

Mr. Green presented the petition of John Irving, Frank S. Barnard and others, for a charter for a railway in the northern portion of the province.

The bills for the Vancouver & New Westminster railway and the Rock Bay & Salmon Arm railway were introduced by Mr. Helmecken and read a first time. The Western Telegraph & Telephone Co.'s bill was introduced by Mr. Price Ellison.

Attorney-General Eberts introduced the amendments to the Supreme Court and the Jurors' acts. These had been up last winter, and were yesterday given their first readings.

Another relief of last winter's abortive session was re-introduced by Mr. Ralph Smith in the following motion, which was passed without discussion:

"That a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Neill, Oliver, Helmecken, McInnes and the mover, be appointed to look into the grievances of certain settlers in the E. & N. railway belt, as outlined in a report from Dominion Commissioner Rothwell, now on file in the Attorney-General's office."

Between the formal motions to adjourn, Mr. Green introduced a motion adding Mr. John Houston's name to the standing committees on public accounts and mining. This was done after the precedent of last year in Mr. Martin's case. At this reference Mr. Martin smiled and suggested that Mr. Houston had been overlooked by both sides, as it belonged to neither, just as he had last year, but Mr. Green assured the leader of the opposition that the circumstances were very different indeed. Mr. Houston being also absent from the house until yesterday.

At the suggestion of Attorney-General Eberts the matter was stood over to to-day for arrangement. Mr. Martin then asked about the papers in the fishery transaction, but was informed that they were not yet ready, a copy being still at work on them.

The house then adjourned.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The first report of the committee on private bills was presented by Chairman

Helmecken. This reported favorably upon the petitions of  
The Crow's Nest Pass Electric Light and Power Co.,  
The Rock Bay and Salmon River Railway—the Hastings mills logging road—  
The New Westminster and Vancouver Railway Co.,  
The Western Telegraph and Telephone Co.

All these bills were heard of last session, having almost got through on that occasion. Upon the present the three first were unopposed, but the Western Telephone bill was not so lucky. Mr. Duff appeared against it, and for some time his arguments were those of Mr. H. B. Robertson, who had the bill in hand, occupied the attention of the committee. The objections, however, were unavailing, and this bill was reported to the house.

This morning the committee sits again at 10 o'clock and considers the petitions in the following cases:

The Vancouver city charter amendments.

The Kamloops and Atlin Railway Co. The Chilcoat Pass Railway and Navigation Company.

The Kitimat and Hazelton Railway Co. The Lake Bennett Railway Co.

These bills are likewise said to be taken on from the debris of the session of 1899.

### QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Attorney-General Eberts answered Mr. John Smith's questions as follows:

Who was the person or persons making application for police protection in connection with the present labor trouble on the Fraser? Answer—The Fraser river canners.

2. What was the reason given for asking for protection? Answer—The intimidation and the possibility of serious breaches of the peace.

3. How many specials are employed there at present? Answer—25.

4. Is there at present, or has there ever been, any good reason for keeping specials there? Answer—In order to prevent breaches of the peace.

The Hon. the Premier gave the following answers to Mr. McInnes' questions:

1. Who are the "certain owners" referred to in the report of Thomas Morgan, inspector of Vancouver Island collieries, as follows: "According to the act (sec. 53), publication of the detailed returns of a colliery can only be made with the consent of the owners thereof, and as 'certain owners' have refused such consent, I am unable to give a detailed account of the output, etc., of collieries," etc. (Minister of Mines' Report, 1899, page 329)? Answer—The Wellington colliery, operated by R. Dunsmuir & Sons, and the Union colliery, operated by the Union Colliery Co., Ltd.

2. Is it the intention of the government to amend the "Coal Mines Regulations Act" so that the said "certain owners" will not be permitted to prevent the publication of such details? Answer—The matter is receiving the attention of the government.

The Minister of Lands and Works answered Mr. McInnes' question as follows:

What title has the government to the land upon which the Nanaimo court house is built? Answer—A perpetual lease from the Vancouver Coal Mines and Land Co., at an annual lease of \$80, with the right to purchase at any time upon payment of the sum of \$2,000.

The Attorney-General gave the following answer to a question of Mr. McInnes:

Is it the intention of the government to send a judge to the Atlin district this season? Answer—Yes, a Supreme court judge.

Also to the questions of Mr. Clifford:

1. When does the government intend sending a judge to the Atlin district to settle the mining disputes there regarding the ownership of mineral and placer claims? Answer—It is proposed to hold a sitting of the Supreme court for the trial of civil and criminal cases in the Atlin district towards the end of August.

2. Is it the intention of the government to at once appoint a recorder and constable for the new Porcupine mining district? Answer—Yes.

The following answer was given by Provincial Secretary Prentice to Mr. Tatlow's question:

Is it the intention of the government to cancel the present very unsatisfactory list of voters in the electoral district of the city of Vancouver? Answer—Before an answer can be given it will be necessary for the government to make enquiries into the state of the voters' list of the city of Vancouver.

Also to the question by the same member:

Is it the intention of the government to amend the "Public School Act" so as to exempt from examination in other than professional subjects, for second class certificates, high school students who pass the matriculation examination of any university? Answer—No.

Questions amending the school act are under consideration.

The Attorney-General answered Mr. Gordon's question, asked in his absence by Mr. Tatlow, as follows:

Whether it is the intention of the government to investigate the alleged fraudulent practices in the naturalization of Japanese recently arrived in this province? Answer—It is only within the last few days that any information has been received that the Naturalization act is being abused. This information, too, is but hearsay; the government, however, will have the matter investigated.

The Hon. the Minister of Mines answered the following questions asked by Mr. Clifford:

1. Is it the intention of the government to give notice to all gold commissioners, recorders, clerks in government offices in mining districts, and constables that they will be liable to immediate dis-

missal if they, directly or indirectly, hold any interests in placer or mineral claims in the districts in which they are employed. Answer—It is the intention of the government to rigidly enforce the instructions given by circular dated the 7th September, 1898.

2. Is it the intention of the government this session to amend the "Miner's Manual" as regards the size of placer claims; (b) So as to prevent jumping? Answer—The matters referred to have not as yet been decided on.

QUESTIONS ASKED.  
On Monday next Mr. Hayward will ask:

1. Is it a fact that the provincial police have been patrolling the Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia for the purpose of protecting licensed fishermen from intimidation?

2. Was there any communication with the Dominion government as to their affording protection to licensed fishermen on the Fraser river and Gulf of Georgia? And if so, what was the reply?

On Tuesday next Mr. Tatlow will ask:

1. On the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

2. On the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

3. On the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

4. On the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

5. On the intention of the government to introduce special legislation to encourage the manufacture of wood pulp and revise the schedule of charges for water used to create power for said manufacture?

### TO SAVE

All profits but the maker's on harness buy direct from us. The biggest assortment of the most desirable and dependable horse equipments made anywhere. We offer a wide range of choice than any elsewhere in the city can give you. The prices with all the profits of the middlemen cut out.  
WADE & McKEON, 44 Yates St.

### Phases of

### Woman's Work

(Continued From Sixth Page.)

fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and unambiguously all the offices to the public and private, in peace or war," while Ruskin writes: "Education is the leading human oil to what is best and making what is best out of them; these two objects are always attainable together, and by the same means; the training which makes men happiest in themselves also makes them most serviceable to others."

And so the task of the educator is, in the first instance, to develop to the highest perfection all the powers of the child, that she may realize the ideal of the All-Father. The most civilized nations are devoting their best energies to the work of education, realizing that upon this depends their very existence; that it is by developing each individual life to perfection that the common good will be secured. There is then a vital necessity that all the factors that are used in this development should be in complete harmony; that each should complement the other. Everything must depend upon the harmonious working of the home and school if the education is to be profitable; and the problem requires the most careful attention. When a teacher full of zeal and devotion is eagerly seeking to deepen the knowledge of a pupil, and to widen her experience, and has come to the conclusion that a well proportioned curriculum is necessary for mental development, it is aggravating to have the parent interfere and insist upon a different arrangement of studies. On the other hand, the teacher, not knowing so well as the parent the capabilities of the child, or the arena in which she will in the future have to take her place, may have arranged a course of study which, under the circumstances, will not prove the most beneficial. In this case the parent must be allowed to interfere and suggest alterations.

As the doctor needs to listen to the experience of the mother, and the mother to carry out the advice of the doctor, so do parents need to trust the child's teacher in matters of which an educational expert can form the best judgment, and teachers, like doctors, need to profit by the experience of the parents, and should be willing to give reasons for their advice, knowing that the more the parent understands, the more intelligently will she carry out the directions given. This will be the easier, because as a quickened sense of the importance of education has been awakened in teachers, so has it in parents. It is of the very greatest importance for the child's character that there should be complete co-operation between home and school. All professions find the advantage of meeting together to discuss their special problems. It is a great matter to substitute candid discussion for fault-finding to third parties. Parents and teacher will not always agree, but they will learn to respect each other's opinions, to understand one another's difficulties and to work more effectively with one another in the difficult sacred task committed to them. Parents should therefore make opportunities for such meetings, and confer with every teacher who is entrusted with a share in the education of their child. A pupil may have some peculiarity, may be slow, nervous, timid or indolent (graver faults we do not mention, though these also exist), and if this is known to the teacher, she will be able to work to the best of her power to overcome it. But if the teacher is not told, and is not herself a good judge of character and so does not find it out, incalculable evil may be wrought. The course of treatment which arouses out all the latent energies of one child may warp the entire nature of another.

It must be the constant study of the teacher to find the best means of developing the powers of thought, of calling forth right motives of action, developing right habits and so forming noble characters, habits and the final cause of all her labors. If in the home the same high aims are set before the child, the same lofty motives inculcated, the best results will be attained, and one more noble life will be lived, exerting an influence for good on all with whom it comes in contact. But if in the home there is no sympathy with these high aims and noble aspirations the influence of the teacher will be dissipated.

Teachers can greatly aid parents by inculcating moral and religious lessons. What is said in a school lesson goes home to the conscience with no friction, because the child does not feel that the teacher is egotistical or her faults. Mothers need not, with respect to school lessons, discipline their children. They will rather enforce the mother's words, since the child probably listens more attentively to what her mother says when it is unconsciously echoed by an outside authority. Social duties, purity of living and thought and reading with high ideals should be inculcated in the home. These moral lessons should serve a distinct purpose by inculcating the pupils with higher ideals and giving them wider ideas of life. Parents should realize that the religious education of their children, but surely the teacher would not be content to give up such a hold on the child as is furnished by the religious lessons.

Or, on the other hand, it may be that the home influences are of the highest, and the teacher through carelessness or indifference should try to know something of the results in this case will not be so disastrous, for the influence of a careful mother must always be greater than that of a teacher, but much will be lost both by pupil and teacher. The essential thing is that there should be co-operation between the school and the home. When pupils study at home there should be a room for study and certain hours fixed for home work, which must not be altered without grave reasons, never for mere pleasure. No absence from school, no coming back late, no excuse for unprepared lessons should ever be permitted, except for some very sufficient reason. Parents should take interest in the school work; ask to see the written work; get to know the teachers and friends of their children, and teachers should invite and welcome any communication from parents who should try to know something of the home life of their pupils. In planning the studies and life work of children parents and teachers should be guided not by the consideration of what they want the children to be, but of what they are; the special gifts of God are to be specially cultivated, and both should ask "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do?" It is only when parent and teacher work harmoniously together that the highest results are obtained, and the child becomes that which God intended it to be.

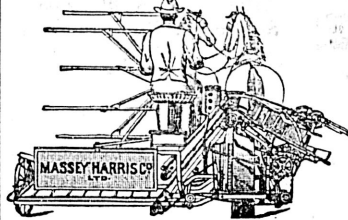
During the course of the morning the following letter was received from the United States consul:

Consulate of the U. S. A.,  
Victoria, July 26, 1900.  
Mrs. Gordon Grant, Chairman Entertainment Committee, National Council of Women:

Dear Madame,—Admiral Kautz informs me that the magnificent American battleship Iowa, the largest man-of-war ever on the Pacific coast, will arrive at Victoria some time to-morrow and remain till Saturday evening. I take great pleasure in writing you that admiral, captain and consul extend

## E. G. PRIOR & CO., LD., LTD.

THE MASSEY-HARRIS



# Wide Open Binder!

Lightest, Strongest and Best on Earth,  
Steel Frame. Roller Bearings.

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Mill and Mining Supplies

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VICTORIA, VANCOUVER AND KAMLOOPS.

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## Have Your Hands Read!



# Rheo

the greatest palmist that ever visited the Pacific coast. It is interesting all classes by her wonderful ability as a palmist. To her your hand is an open book, telling the whole history of your past and future. Palmistry is a science as exact as the world itself. Man has always been anxious to

lift the veil that hides the future. This warning of human beings toward the unfathomable is only to be satisfied by knowledge. That the history of each man be written in his hand has been proved many times beyond a shadow of a doubt. Test the matter for yourself. Rheo reads your character, telling you your faults and virtues, your fortunate years, dates of your best opportunities in life, tells you what business or profession you will be most successful in, number of marriages, travels and all special events.

Parlors: VICTORIA HOTEL  
Office Hours—10 a. m. to 9 p. m. FEE \$1.00

A cordial invitation to the ladies of the National Council to visit this ship on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 p. m. We should be much pleased to have as many of the ladies as can find it convenient to do so, call and inspect the pride of our American navy.

Yours very respectfully,  
ABRAHAM SMITH, U. S. Consul.

This cordial invitation gave much pleasure, and was accepted with thanks. Luncheon was served by the ladies of the Episcopal churches, assisted by the ladies of the Catholic church.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.  
Council meeting, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.—The formation and maintenance of local councils. Papers by Mrs. Tilton, Ottawa, Miss Wilson and others.

Luncheon will be served at 1 p. m. by the ladies of the united Methodist churches.

Sectional conferences, 2:15 to 5:15 p. m.  
Victorian Order of Nurses, 2:15 to 3:45 p. m.

Young Women's Christian Association, 3:45 to 5:15 p. m.  
The National Council makes a special request for a large attendance at the Y. W. C. A. meeting. At the evening meeting at 8 o'clock at St. Andrew's church a number of papers will be read on the employments of women.

Excellent photographs of the officers and delegates have been taken, and orders for the same may be left with Miss Perrin. Prices—Mounted, 60 cents; unmounted, 50 cents.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, nausea, constipation, pain in the side, guaranteed to those using Carter's Little Liver Pills. One pill a dose. Small price. Small dose. Small pill.

For sale, at uniform rate of seven dollars each, two hundred, more or less, negatives; 80 being 12 inches by 15 inches; of scenes chiefly in Pekin, the British and other legations, with portraits of Baron Von Kettler and other notable places where recent memorable occurrences occurred; with interesting pictures and probable field of coming events in North China—Hanchow, Peking, Chiao, Ningpo, etc., etc. Price for the lot, \$200.  
Address C. F. Moore, No. 1 Taunton St., Victoria, B.C.

Sealed tenders will be received for supplying the above institution from August 1, 1900, to July 31, 1901, with the following articles, to be delivered free: Meat, poultry, vegetables, groceries, milk and dairy. Tenders for scavenging and for printing and binding the tenth annual report will also be received.  
Tenders to be delivered to the undersigned on or before noon on Thursday, July 26, 1900.  
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.  
Forms of tender can be obtained on application to  
F. ELWORTHY, Secretary,  
Board of Trade Building.

TO PUBLISHERS OR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

For sale, at uniform rate of seven dollars each, two hundred, more or less, negatives; 80 being 12 inches by 15 inches; of scenes chiefly in Pekin, the British and other legations, with portraits of Baron Von Kettler and other notable places where recent memorable occurrences occurred; with interesting pictures and probable field of coming events in North China—Hanchow, Peking, Chiao, Ningpo, etc., etc. Price for the lot, \$200.  
Address C. F. Moore, No. 1 Taunton St., Victoria, B.C.

Yokohama Laundry  
THE BEST ON THE PACIFIC COAST  
Wash and iron with great experience and charges cheap.  
Makes the clothes, etc., as smooth, fine and beautiful as a baby's skin.  
72 FORT STREET

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Address C. F. Moore, No. 1 Taunton St., Victoria, B.C.

TO PUBLISHERS OR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

## What do You Drink in Hot Weather?

When you are warm, tired and thirsty, spirits make you feel worse, and iced drinks furnish only temporary relief.

A teaspoonful of

# Abbey's Effervescent Salt

is a glass of ordinary cool drinking water is the most refreshing and cooling drink obtainable. It not only quenches the thirst, but lowers the temperature of the blood.

It is better and cheaper than any mineral water or so-called summer drink.

A pamphlet explaining the many uses of this scientific preparation will be mailed free on application to The Abbey Effervescent Salt Company, Limited, Montreal.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 60c a bottle.

You never read of such cures elsewhere as those accomplished by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Did you? It is America's Greatest Medicine.



## THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,  
Victoria, July 26-8 p. m.  
SYNOPSIS.

The high pressure is increasing on the Washington coast; a decided low area covers the Northwest Territories and extends southward to Utah and Colorado, with its principal centre over Saskatchewan. With in its limits thunderstorms and showers have occurred. Elsewhere the weather has been mostly fair, with high temperatures between the American ranges and eastward of the Rockies throughout the Canadian Northwest.

## TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	56	68
New Westminster	56	72
Kamloops	61	72
Barkerville	46	70
Calgary	52	72
Winnipeg	44	62
Portland, Ore.	60	70
San Francisco, Cal.	52	68

## FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m., (Pacific time)

Friday:  
Victoria and vicinity—Moderate to fresh south and southwest winds; mostly fair and not much change in temperature.  
Lower Mainland—South and southwest winds; partly cloudy and moderately warm.

## VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Report for 24 hours ending 5 p.m. On observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon, and 5 p.m.

## THURSDAY.

	Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m.	51	Mean.....56
Noon	65	Highest.....68
5 p.m.	63	Lowest.....56

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:  
5 a.m. .... 12 miles west.  
Noon ..... 16 miles southwest.  
5 p.m. .... 16 miles southwest.

Average state of weather—Fair.  
Sunshine—11 hours 30 minutes.  
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.070  
Corrected.....30.069

## NEW WESTMINSTER.

Barometer at 5 p.m.—Corrected.....30.08

## PASSENGERS.

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

W. D. Jones.	L. Harris.
C. Martin.	H. S. Shuter.
H. S. Shuter.	M. Haynes.
M. Guitman.	L. R. P. P.
L. Solbeck.	J. McCormick.
Mrs. Gough.	Mr. Campbell.
J. Tuffs.	J. Woods.
Mrs. J. Tuffs.	Mrs. Woods.
H. S. Cato.	W. Townsley.
Mrs. Cato.	Mrs. Townsley.
M. Sutton.	Mr. Berg.
Mrs. Cameron.	J. H. Woffelt.
J. Salen.	J. Houston.
L. Tesson.	Mrs. Houston.
Mrs. Barnes.	Mrs. Dalby.
Mrs. Moore.	Mrs. Dalby.
S. Rottalack.	Miss Stephenson.
J. Patton.	J. Fenton.
J. McDonald.	Mrs. Morrison.
A. Wells.	J. Cornwell.
Mrs. Alexander.	T. Higgins.
W. McDonald.	R. W. Cameron.
Mrs. McDonald.	J. Walker.
Mrs. Henderson.	W. Dunn.
J. Foster.	W. Dunn.
Master Foster.	J. Finley.
T. B. Robins.	Mrs. Finley.
C. O. Green.	J. Finley.
A. Garbinkel.	

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

P. Green.	J. J. Wilson.
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## CONSIGNEES

By steamer Victorian from the Sound:

Turner-Beston Co.	Wilson Bros.
Patterson & Co.	E. G. Prior & Co.
McClintock & Co.	Fell & Co.
E. R. Stewart & Co.	Sneed Bros.
J. P. & E. R.	Ockell & Morris.
J. A. Saward.	H. J. Brady & Co.
Col. Phono Co.	Hudson Bay Co.
Hickman-Tye Co.	S. L. H. H. Co.
P. McQuade.	R. P. Fithet & Co.
Hinton Electric Co.	S. L. H. H. Co.
H. C. Long.	C. H. H. H. Co.
J. H. Todd & Son.	Mrs. Cameron.
S. J. Pitts.	W. Worden.

## THE WATCHWORD OF WOMEN.

Modesty is woman's watchword. Whatever threatens her delicate sense of modesty threatens her. For this reason many a woman permits diseases of the delicate womanly organs to become aggravated because she cannot bring herself to submit to the ordeal of unpleasant questionings, offensive examinations, and obnoxious local treatments, which some physicians find necessary. Doubtless thousands of women who have taken advantage of Dr. Pierce's offer to free consultation by letter, have been led to do so by the escape thus offered from a treatment repugnant to modesty. Any sick woman may write to Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y., in perfect confidence; all letters being treated as strictly private and sacredly confidential and all answers being sent in plain envelopes with no advertising or other printing upon them. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has been long and justly hailed woman's strong and sick women well. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, neither opium, cocaine or other narcotic.

## A TERRIBLE VENGEANCE.

United States Soldiers Nearly Kill Ninety Natives to Avenge Their Comrades.

Manila, July 26.—At Oroquieta, in northern Mindano, two soldiers entered a native store for the purpose of buying food. While there one was killed by a bolo and his head severed from his body. The other escaped and gave the alarm. A company of the 40th infantry stationed at Cagayan repaired to Oroquieta and killed 89 natives, 30 of them being in a single house. Subsequently the gunboat commander by Lieut. Geo. B. Bradshaw shelled Oroquieta, burning the warehouses. One of the crew was killed.

Odd Fellows' Initiations.—Peerless Lodge, I. O. O. F., will initiate two candidates on Friday night—One for Peerless Lodge and one for Columbia Lodge.

## THE LEADING PEOPLE IN CANADA HAVE

Dry Royal Champagne  
On Their Tables.

## Half Holiday Came Quickly

Westside Grants at Once the Suggested Boon to Shop Girls.

Other Large Concerns are Expected to Fall in Line at Once.

The young ladies employed in the various shops and stores in Victoria have good reason to be thankful this morning that the National Council of Women met in Victoria this year. What a day or two ago was but a mere suggestion for their benefit, to-morrow becomes a reality—for at least one large concern employing a considerable number of girls will then inaugurate the Saturday half-holiday.

With the object of ascertaining how the large dry goods merchants and other employers felt in regard to the agitation for a half-holiday, started through the letter forwarded by Mrs. Pooley and Mrs. Gillespie to the National Council of Women on Wednesday, a Colonist reporter started out yesterday afternoon to interview the gentlemen interested. He had not gone far on his rounds when he was told in one of the leading dry goods establishments that the agitation had already borne fruit and that that concern would inaugurate to-morrow the Saturday half-holiday asked for.

It was at the Westside that the reporter gleaned this very interesting piece of information. Mr. Hector, the manager, said that immediately on his firm learning that a Saturday half-holiday was considered desirable in the interest of the shop-girls, a meeting of the board of directors was summoned, and it was then and there decided to grant the boon—at least as far as the Westside establishment is concerned, and regardless of the action of any other stores. And so to-morrow the employees of the Westside will enjoy the Saturday half-holiday from 1 p.m. to 7 p.m. All the other business houses will likely follow suit. These employers seen by the Colonist yesterday all expressed a desire to meet the wishes of their employees and the community in this respect.

In the large cities in Eastern Canada it is the general custom to close the dry goods stores at 6 p.m. each day, except during the months of July and August, when they are closed at 1 p.m., and February, when they close at 5 p.m. It is not improbable that this system will be permanently adopted in Victoria.

The young ladies interested in the matter are naturally jubilant over the instantaneous success which followed on the footsteps of the incipient agitation, which was started on Wednesday, and are extremely thankful to the ladies who are responsible for bringing the same about and to the Colonist for its services in directing public attention to the matter.

## KNAPSACKS OF MANY NATIONS.

The English Soldiers Are the Lightest Because They Carry More Upon Their Transports.

From The London Express.

When the Germans heard of the recent enormous casualty list on the fatal Aldershot field day, about which official information has been held, there was much self-complacency, but when they saw the kind things were said regarding the stamina and marching capacity of Thomas Atkins.

As a matter of fact any body of troops under identical conditions would have had an equal casualty list; but the Germans do not realize these conditions, because in their manoeuvres they and indeed all the crack Continental armies, without doubt, "do these things better."

But the Germans can march, and so can the Frenchmen and Russians, and, moreover, the two former in "marching order" carry a heavier load on their backs than the British soldier. Marching with them is an important accomplishment, and one not to be taken for granted.

The German recruit, after he has had his parade drill thoroughly ground into him, is taken out to stretch his legs. First he marches in uniform only, then he is given a rifle to carry, next his knapsack, and so on until his marching order is at full weight.

During all this the distances are being gradually lengthened, and finally the pace is increased. When trained he is doing his twenty miles regularly twice a week, and he may be called upon to do a thirty-mile march occasionally, and, fit as he is, he accomplishes it "on his head."

That Tommy Atkins can march, too, nobody will deny, but when comparing his comparatively sparsely equipped pedestrian efforts with those of the weighty German conditions must be taken into account, and here he does not, as a rule, compare too favorably, except after a fortnight or less in the field.

Then again, though some of our authorities differ on the point, he must have a breakfast to march upon, and a small amount of food every five hours or so, and an occasional mouthful of water to wash the dust out of his throat.

They get all these things on the Continental manoeuvres, as a matter of course, for ours it is not always so—in fact, an officer writing from the front says that so far as hardships and lack of food are concerned the Transvaal is a paradise compared to Salisbury Plain as it formerly was.

The Continental soldier carries a heavy kit on his back, then the British soldier, because he relies less upon his transport, and no matter where the baggage train is he can always pitch his tent at night and roll himself up in his blanket.

When in heavy marching order Tommy Atkins carries a coat and cape, mess tin, cooking plate, frying pan, and kettle, a valise holding spare uniform, shirts, socks, boots, brushes, etc., a canvas haversack for small articles, and a water bottle. This weighs complete, with rifle, pouches, bayonet, and 100 rounds of ammunition, 66 pounds.

The Frenchman carries much the same, including tent sections and blanket, but no waterproof sheet or haversack. The company cooking pots are divided up among the men. A drinking cup and spade completes his rig-out, which weighs, with

rifle, bayonet, and 110 rounds of ammunition, 72 pounds.  
The Russian carries only 68 pounds of kit, but then he has no blanket or waterproof sheet. He is only burdened with 75 rounds of ammunition, which is fastened about him in somewhat clumsy fashion.

So far as food is concerned the redeemer for all the millions that are spent on him, really fares worse than his conscript comrades. With them biscuit and coffee or chocolate at 5 a.m. is the rule. Dinner is at 12, and consists—and this on manoeuvres too—of soup, meat, salad, and wine for the Germans, and one pint of deer per man for the French. At 6:30 is a supper of cold meat, salad, bread and cheese, and more wine and beer. The Russian menu is varied with salt fish, but he fares well on the whole.

## TREES FOR PRAIRIE LAND.

A Government Movement That Promises to Be of Great Value to the West  
From New York Sun.

To claim the treeless prairie land which is now practically valueless and by then setting out and maintaining groves to make the land financially profitable for timber and orchard purposes is the design of a plan of practical tree planting recently established by the Division of Forestry of the department of agriculture. The plan is to divide the prairie into the establishment of tree plantations have come in from most of the states in the union, but more than 90 per cent. of them are from the bare and treeless region of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota; these groves are badly needed for protection to stock and buildings and for fuel, posts, and general timber uses.

What is being done in this line is told in a recently issued pamphlet by J. W. Toumey, superintendent of tree planting in the division of forestry. Mr. Toumey says:

"There is probably not a single inhabited region in the United States where some kinds of trees may not be made to grow when given adequate assistance in the way of cultivation and irrigation. In regions of extremely adverse conditions only the hardiest varieties exist, and then only as stunted, poorly developed specimens, even when the best effort is made to modify the existing conditions. On the other hand, in prairie regions adjacent to the natural woodlands many varieties of trees almost anywhere, when once established, as they do in the natural forest. The treeless West presents every intermediate condition between these two extremes, but in every case some adverse conditions, calling for more or less sort of aid in the way of more or less of these conditions are overcome. If these conditions are overcome, trees will grow; if they are not, they will die. The chief object of the co-operative tree-planting work of the division of forestry is to assist tree planters in overcoming these adverse conditions, and to aid in the establishment of plantations of the greatest value to their owners.

The co-operative plan adopted by the department is as follows: The land owner who desires the aid of the government's experts sends in an application to the division of forestry. As soon there after as possible a skilled tree planter is sent to the place and goes over the site of the proposed plantation, collecting all available data, examining into the soil and drainage conditions and observing the purposes of the plantation. References to farm buildings and proposed orchards for which the plantation is to serve as a windbreak. From these data a map of the proposed plantation is drawn, showing all windbreaks, wood lots, shelter belts and other forest plantings. Full diagrams of the location of each tree are included, and instructions are given as to the species required. All that the owner has to do is to supply himself with the trees and plant them in accordance with the design furnished. Upon acceptance of the plan by the owner and notification sent by him to the division of forestry experts are sent to supervise the execution of the plan as far as is necessary. All this is without expense to the land owner, but he must furnish his own trees and seeds.

In the three concluding months of 1899 thirty-three working plans for tree plantations were put into operation by the division in Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas. These bids have been successful. Incorporated in the pamphlet are several illustrations from photographs showing such plantations. Unsuccessful plantations of several years' standing. What seems to be mainly necessary is a plantation design that will give room enough between the trees for each tree to grow unimpeded and yet form a sufficient canopy of shade to suppress the growth of the rank prairie grasses. Where the trees are planted far apart the grasses thrive and spread, and the trees are dwarfed and gnarled and finally choked out. Much of the prairie land is well suited to the growth of oaks, but it is necessary to have shelter belts of sturdier and harder trees to protect the fruit trees from the force of the winds. Much of the growth used for this purpose is also valuable as timber. The trees which are most used are the box-elder, green ash, white elm, pine, spruce and black cherry, planted alternately, 680 trees to the acre. Other trees less used are white ash, white willow, cottonwood, Russian poplar, balsam of Gilead, soft maple, white spruce and white cedar, and other pines. In some regions the catalpa has been grown with great success. Figures from the census of the prairie show that in ten years' growth a catalpa plantation brought in returns in timber of \$267 an acre. The entire cost of land rent, planting, cultivation, cutting and marketing was but \$51 per acre, leaving a clear profit of \$216 an acre. Moreover, the plantation was serving as a shelter belt and enriching the soil beneath the trees. Tables and diagrams for tree planting are given in the pamphlet.

Although the co-operative plan has been begun on a small scale, and with a small force of government experts, there has been so great a demand for assistance that it would seem as if a movement of the greatest importance to the Middle West were well on foot. Should most of the present plans prove successful a tremendous rush for the prairie lands, so little regarded as property, may follow and in time practically the entire prairie belt be reclaimed from the domination of the worthless grasses to the uses of human habitation and cultivation. The disastrous effects of forest destruction have been so fully exemplified in the impoverishment of the soil, the loss of the side hill and mountain side land which has been stripped of timber, and alteration of water courses. What effect upon natural conditions the alteration of vast tracts of prairie country into woodland will have will be a matter of interest to

sciences.

With Port Arthur in the hands of the Russians, Kiao-Chau in the possession of the Germans, and Wei Hai Wei "leased" to Great Britain, China is deprived of all her best harbors in the north; and with the exception, perhaps, of Chifu, there is practically nowhere where an efficient naval base could be established. When the writer was recently in China, there was some talk of building a breakwater and establishing a naval depot at this port, but it seems doubtful whether anything will really be done.

Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless a fact that to this day Chinese soldiers are exercised with bows and arrows, and a little can be expected from a nation with such antiquated ideas as this.

It is to be feared that the fleet which China has got together at considerable expense will only serve as useful additions to the navy of whatever power may first be inclined to take them.

HUGH HAWES PAYNTER.

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## China's Navy Will Be Useful

A Welcome Addition to the Power Inclined to Take Them.

Some of the Warships Are Very Modern and Highly Efficient.

From The Daily Mail.

The recent addition of two cruisers, built by Messrs. Armstrong, of Newcastle, to the Chinese navy, brings the northern squadron up to quite a respectable little fleet, as it now consists of five useful cruisers and four destroyers, besides smaller craft.

In speaking of the northern squadron, it must be borne in mind that the Chinese, unlike other nations, believe—as regards their imperial defences—in a policy of decentralization, so that each fleet must be taken on its individual merits, as no two fleets are in any way under the same authority or are in any way capable of acting together.

There is no patriotism in China. This was strikingly exemplified in the late war—when, on the occasion of the capture of the northern squadron, one of the ships belonging to the Shanghai fleet happened to be included; the captain of her at once went to see the Japanese admiral, and demanded that he and his ship should be allowed to go free. "For," he said, "I don't belong to this fleet." The point of view that his was a Chinese ship and that his country was at war with Japan, did not seem to appeal to him in any way.

The northern squadron has all along been the best—and, indeed, the only one worthy of being called a fleet of men-of-war—organized by Admiral Lang and the men were properly drilled on English lines and, had it not been for the hopeless and almost inconceivable incompetence on the part of the officers, there is little doubt that China would have given a much better account of herself at sea. As it was, the result of the war was the annihilation and capture of the entire northern squadron.

At the time of writing the Shanghai fleet consisted of obsolete ships, utterly useless for fighting purposes; but the northern squadron has been built up again by the purchase of modern ships in Europe. This fleet now consists of four cruisers, which have been built in Germany, of 3,000 tons each, carrying two 6-inch and eight 4-inch guns, and capable of steaming 20 knots; four destroyers of a modern type, also built in Germany, and two large cruisers, which have been built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and have only lately reached China. These two are sister ships, and are the largest vessels which the Chinese have ever possessed. Their armament consists of two 8-inch and ten 7.4-inch, all quick-firing guns, the 8-inch having fast electric trains gear, besides Maxims.

The speed attained on the trial was over 21 knots both for the Huai-Ping and the Hai-Chi, as the ships are named, each of which has a displacement of 4,300 tons. It is evident therefore that China has at present a small, but certainly an efficient, fleet, if only it is properly handled. This is not hard to be dispensed, as there is not an officer of the Chinese navy who is capable of commanding a man-of-war and fighting her; and even were such an officer to exist, it is doubtful whether he would be placed in a position of responsibility, as the eternal system of "squeeze," which prevails from the highest to the lowest in China, means that commands and official positions of every description are obtained by those who have the most influence, or, in order words, who are in the position to offer the greatest bribe; and when once a command is obtained, it is used as a means of making money, by only employing half the number of men for whom rations are drawn, and a variety of other means.

Admiral Lang has undoubtedly left his mark on the Chinese navy. While he was in charge the Chinese navy, and the general discipline was a very high one and it will take some time for this to wear off; but wear off it will, unless more European officers are introduced.

It is characteristic of the Chinese that the naval depot should be at Taku. The dockyards, such as they are, are situated close to the mouth of the Pei-ho river; but there is no dock there capable of dealing with any of the fleet mentioned, and the approaches are so shallow that the ships have to anchor eight miles from the entrance to the river, quite out of sight of land. There the fleet has lain for some considerable time, and there it will probably remain; occasionally single ships go for a short cruise round the Gulf of Pechili, but the fleet has not yet been taken to sea.

With Port Arthur in the hands of the Russians, Kiao-Chau in the possession of the Germans, and Wei Hai Wei "leased" to Great Britain, China is deprived of all her best harbors in the north; and with the exception, perhaps, of Chifu, there is practically nowhere where an efficient naval base could be established. When the writer was recently in China, there was some talk of building a breakwater and establishing a naval depot at this port, but it seems doubtful whether anything will really be done.

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HUGH HAWES PAYNTER.

## Letters to The Editor

## GENERAL CARRINGTON.

Sir: In your article on the war this morning you say Sir F. Carrington had not been heard from since before the relief of Mafeking. Now, in the London Times of July 6 there is a telegram dated June 27, which states that Sir F. Carrington with his staff arrived at Bulawayo on that date. B. J. M.

## SIMILKAMEN.

Sir: I notice in your paper this morning a short article in reference to mail communication to Princeton. There is no doubt that section has suffered from the want of a more frequent service, but portions of our country advance so rapidly it is difficult for the post office department to keep up with the times.

Mr. Bostock, however, has been interested in the service, and I have no doubt that section has suffered from the want of a more frequent service, but portions of our country advance so rapidly it is difficult for the post office department to keep up with the times.

The mail service from Spence's Bridge serves the valley of the Nicola, Aspen Grove, McCulloughs and Thynns, as well as a large scattered settlement over the 125 miles of road.

A service from Keremeos to Allison and Princeton would give that section a satisfactory mail service and would be infinitely preferable and cheaper than carrying it by pack train over the Hope mountains, where there is no settlement and which is open only a few months in the year. It must be recollected that the mails are now very bulky, and in another year will run into tons.

I am glad, Mr. Editor, to see that you are taking an interest in this. I consider it one of the most valuable agricultural, cattle-raising and mineral sections we have, and it behooves everyone interested in its development to see that any public money expended in that section (now only coming to the front) should not be made without due consideration of the state of affairs there.

In regard to the road from the Fraser to the Similkameen district, there is a great difference of opinion as to the cost of the same, its route, etc., but if a summit has been discovered of an elevation as high as 10,000 feet, I think the party who has found it would point it out to any of the railway companies who have been searching for a line for many years back, and who may contemplate building in that direction. E. DEWDNEY.

Victoria, July 26, 1900.

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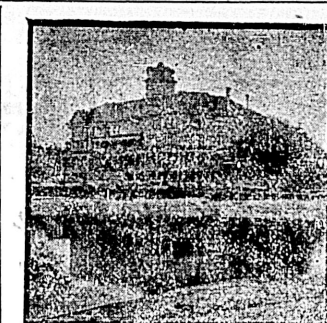
fashionable Summer Resort of Victoria City, now open for the season of 1900, under the new management of

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With Weekly and Monthly Rates.

Notice is hereby given that I shall apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next meeting for a transfer of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors and fermented liquors upon the premises known as the Prince of Wales saloon, situate on the corner of Government and Cormorant streets, Victoria, from myself to Joseph H. Brown. Dated, 10th July, 1900.  
JOHN BERRYMAN.

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